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THREE STALWARTS.

[In memory of the efforts of Messrs CONKLING CAMERON and LOGAN in behalf of GRANT at the Chicago Convention. [After the "THREE FISHERS."]

Three stalwarts went rolling out into the West,
Out into the West to Chicago town,
Each thought of the title which he would like best,
When GRANT should put on the Imperial Crown,
And Stalwarts will work while Blaine will weep
For there's office to get and office to keep,
And GRANT must be kept a-booming.

Three stalwarts stood up in the surging crowd,
And they shouted and swung the banner they bore,
But the shouts in answer were far more loud,
And their banner went down to rise no more.
Now Stalwarts must work and sadly weep,
For there's office to get and office to keep,
And GRANT is no longer a-booming.

Three STALWARTS came home in the cars from the West,
They had cursed and quit Chicago town
With weary heart under fancy vest,
They must wait four years their GRANT to crown;
And stalwarts for GARFIELD must work and weep
Their shattered ranks together to keep.
And there's nought but mournful booming!

TRAVESTER.

THE DARE-DEVIL FORREST.

One of the Most Picturesque Characters of the War of the Rebellion.

Confederate Officer in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

No man ever exacted stricter obedience or more thoroughly maintained it. He brooked no disobedience of his own orders, and he resented their infraction with characteristic fire.

When his command needed supplies he stopped on no technicalities of obstruction to obtain them. The writer well remembers once sending a requisition for food and forage to an officer at one of the railroad stations, and was refused on the grounds that the supplies belonged to an infantry command in the rear. Forrest having failed in the same manner to obtain needed provisions, coolly took what he wished without further parley, stating that if any complaint was made he (General Forrest) was responsible. His services were so valuable that his summary methods were overlooked. He said to the writer in explanation of his taking these supplies that he never hesitated to override formalities when he deemed it necessary; that he would break a thousand of them at any cost to himself before his men and horses should suffer for want of subsistence, and that the infantry in camp could get plenty more, while his men, always in active service on the front, could not obtain supplies all the time.

Another instance of his disregard of rules was that he allowed his men to absent themselves just when he pleased. He had his troops in hand on all necessary occasions for march or fighting or picket duty. He would turn a whole regiment loose for a day or two when in the vicinity of their homes, or when they could be spared, and this when there were positive orders against it from army headquarters. And the practical result of it was that it absolutely benefited the service; it satisfied and encouraged the men and made them better soldiers. No general punished desertion more severely or demanded harder service, and none took more responsibility in behalf of the comfort or pleafure of his command.

While the writer connected lines with Forrest the scouts of that officer were constantly in front and rear. Forrest not only reconnoitred his own ground, but that of everybody else. His search for information was unceasing. It was this restless watchfulness and inquiry that constituted one of his chief traits. His scouts were ubiquitous. They went everywhere and they exhausted every source of news. Wherever he went he had every road, path, thicket and point of observation or approach, front, flank and rear, picketed, and in addition his scouts swarmed for miles around, sending bulletins to him hourly.

Just before the battle of Chickamauga the writer was in command of a brigade of cavalry at Alpine, Ga. Forrest passed by going to the front and inquired as the condition of matters and the news of the enemy. He received all of the information obtainable, and as he started off to the front he bowed adieu and said: "I believe I will go and give them fellows a dar."

OBERAMMERGAU.

Detailed Description of the Closing Scenes of the Passion Play.

Various particulars of the Oberammergau Passion Play have been published, but the following description of the crucifixion and resurrection by a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* is additional to other reports:

As the curtain then rises to the thirteenth scene we hear the strokes of the lash. Christ in the centre is bound to a pillar. His robe has been taken from him, and the blood falls from his wounds. Like Titian's face Ecce Homo of the Louvre he is silent, but his face is marked with pain and anguish. And now they lift a hideous crown of thorns, and planting it on his forehead, cross two bending sticks above his head and force the crown still tighter. In his hand they place a reed, and about his shoulders they hang the scarlet robe, calling him their king. The audience are breathless and excited, for it seems like actual suffering he is bearing. Thus the jeering soldier lead him forth to seek his cross and fellow-condemned.

While the chorus in the fourteenth act is still on the stage, the voices of a multitude are heard to sing within, "Barabbas be from bonds set free," and the chorus in a striking antiphone answer, "No, Jesus be from fetters free." Singing again the dirge over the fate of Jerusalem they disappear, and the populace come streaming through the by-streets to Pilate's palace. Pilate has sent for Barabbas—an ugly, little weazened form, clad in a prisoner's garment—and, placing him by the side of the Galilean, he thinks the contrast between the divine and the sinful man will strike the people, and save the innocent man. But they cry for the release of Barabbas, and at the name of Jesus shout, "Crucify Him to the cross!" With their victim they disappear through the city streets, but soon a greater multitude appears and slowly winds out upon the open stage. When in the first scene they entered they were casting branches in the way of the man of God, but now between two thieves Christ falters beneath the weight of a heavy cross. His brow is streaming with blood, and when before us he falls upon his knees exhausted one of the burly executioners at his side seeing Simon of Cyrene, who is idling near, seizes him and makes him carry the load. The Virgin Mary and the Magdalen with St. John are following the sad procession; the woman Veronica coming forward proffers the handkerchief on which Christ wipes his face, and the Roman cohort in their gleaming armor, followed by their captain upon a horse, and the frantic population, push on towards Calvary.

But before we see the final act of the tragedy the chorus, dressed in black mantles and white robes, chants the last scene of the Passion. The curtain then rises while the executioners raise the thieves bound to their crosses from the ground. The last strokes of the hammer are heard on the piercing nails, and now between the thieves they lift the greater cross with its heavy burden. And then comes Mary Magdalene, who weeps at the foot of it, and the Virgin, whose head and form are bowed with grief, and whose foot falters as she nears the spot. Jesus casts his eyes upon her and the beloved John. He speaks with the thief at his side, and lifting his eyes a soft voice from the depth of his heart utters the last syllables "Es ist vollbracht"—"It is finished." His head falls upon his side, and amid deathlike silence and painful reality his spirit seems to have taken flight. Now Joseph of Arimathea comes with permission to bury the dead, and the soldiers who have been casting lots for his raiment thrust a spear into his side, out of whose wound the blood streams down. And when they have departed, the descent, as Reuben has pictured it in the Antwerp Cathedral, takes place. Joseph of Arimathea, from a ladder behind the cross, lifts the thorny crown from Jesus' head, and with a wrench pulls out the heavy nails and lets them fall upon the ground. Nicodemus, on a ladder below and in front, passes a long linen cloth about His breast and over the arms of the cross, and receives the lifeless body upon his shoulders. It is then placed in a winding-sheet, and gathering its folds they bear him to the rock-hewn tomb, whence in a latter scene Christ burst the heavy gate, and in a glorious light vanishes before the watch.

The sadness of every realistic action, even to the drawing of the nails, is now dispelled by the glad hallelujahs of the chorus. They sing of Christ risen and the life after death, and an inferior tableau of Paradise ends the play of the Passion. It is one of the most curious of existing relics, before whose reality the believing peasant folk fall upon their knees and utter their aves, at which an imaginative mind with its high ideality cannot be shocked nor a practical one driven to harsh criticism. It seemed to me to be filled from end to end, not with the conceptions of Ammergauers of necessity crude, but of the masters of painting. Leonardo's *Last Supper* and Rubens' *Descent from the Cross* were far from being the only scenes thus converted, but from the copied costumes of the Dore Bible to the vigorous action and sublime conception of Tintoretto's large *Crucifixion*, it seemed like the passing and repassing before our eyes of well known forms and faces.

Food For the Bears.

The other day a lady, accompanied by her son, a very small boy, boarded a train at Little Rock. The woman had a careworn expression hanging over her face like a tattered veil, and many of the rapid questions asked by the boy were answered by unconcious sighs.

"Ma" said the boy, "that man's like a baby, aint he?" pointing to a bald headed man sitting just in front of them.

"Hush."

"Why must I hush."

After a few moment's silence: "Ma, what's the matter with that man's head?"

"Hush, I tell you. He's bald."

"What's bald?"

"His head hasn't got any hair on it."

"Did it come off?"

"I guess so:"

"Will mine come off?"

"Some time, may be."

"Then I'll be bald won't I."

"Yes."

"Will you care?"

"Don't ask so many questions."

After another silence the boy exclaimed: "Ma, look at that fly on that man's head."

"If you don't hush I'll whip you when we get home."

"Look! There's another fly. Look at 'em fight—look at em!"

"Madam," said the man putting aside a newspaper and looking around. "What's the matter with that young hyena?"

The woman blushed, stammered out something and attempted to smooth back the boy's hair.

"One fly, two flies, three flies," said the boy innocently, following with his eyes a basket of oranges carried by the newsboy.

"Here, you young hedge-hog," said the bald-headed man, "if you don't hush I'll have the conductor put you off the train."

The poor woman, not knowing what else to do, boxed the boy's ears, and then gave him an orange to keep him from crying.

"Ma, have I got red marks on my head?"

"I'll slap you again if you don't hush."

"Mister," said the boy, "does it hurt to be bald-headed?"

"Youngster," said the man, "if you'll keep quiet I'll give you a quarter."

The boy promised and the money was paid over.

The man took up his paper and resumed his reading.

"This is my bald-headed money," said the boy. "When I get bald-headed I'm goin' to give boys money. Mister, have all bald-headed men got money?"

The annoyed man threw down his paper, arose and exclaimed: "Madam, hereafter when you travel leave that young gorilla at home. Heretofore I always thought that the old prophet was very cruel for calling the she bears to kill children for making sport of his head, but now I am forced to believe that he did a Christian act. If your boy had been in the crowd, he would have died first. If I can't find another seat on this train, I'll ride on the cow-catcher rather than remain here."

"The bald-headed man is gone," said the boy, and the woman leaned back and blew a tired sigh from her lips.

MY OLD FRIEND.

You've a manner all so mellow,
My old friend,
That it cheers and warms a fellow,
My old friend.
Just to meet and greet you, and
Feel the pressure of a hand
That one may understand,
My old friend!

Though dimmed in youthful splender,
My old friend,
Your smiles are still as tender,
My old friend:
And your eyes as true a blue
As your childhood ever knew,
And your laugh's as merry, too,
My old friend.

For though your hair is faded,
My old friend,
And your body bent and jaded,
My old friend,
Old Time, with all his lures,
In the trophies he secures,
Leaves young that heart of yours,
My old friend.

And so it is you cheer me,
My old friend,
And to know you still so near me,
My old friend
Makes my hopes of clearer light,
And my faith of surer sight,
And my soul a purer white,
My old friend

James W. Rowley.

DISTANCES OF THE HEAVENS.

Success That has Crowned Patient Labor in Searching Them out.

[From the Providence Journal.]

The methods of finding the distances of the stars of stellar parallax is one of the interesting problems of modern astronomy. In the days of old the stars were supposed to hold the same position in regard to each other from age to age, and were therefore called fixed stars, to distinguish them from planets. Nothing can be further from the truth. The telescope shows that the stars are in constant motion, but that the rate of motion is so slow that thousands of years must elapse before the eye can perceive any change. Some stars are coming toward us and some are receding from us. The sun, which is only a star, is moving with all the planets in his train. Our earth, which is but an atom among atoms, is whirling no one knows whither, through illimitable space. Even the serene heavens above us is this same space pervaded by an infinitely subtle ether, whose particles are seething and surging like the waves of the stormy sea. The motion of the stars once established, it must follow that some of them are nearer to us than others, and very persistent and painstaking have been the efforts to find out which of the shining suns of space are our nearest neighbors.

Success has, however, crowned patient labor. Among the 50,500,000 stars that glimmer in the firmament, there are about a dozen stars visible in our latitude that have a parallax ranging from a tenth to a half a second. It would be natural to suppose that the brightest stars are the nearest, but this is far from being the case. The nearest star in the northern heavens is a double star of the fifth magnitude in the Swan, know as 61 Cygni. The brilliant Sirius is nearly twice as far away. The nearest star in the whole heavens is Alpha Centauri, a bright star near the Souh pole. This has a parallax of nine-tenths of a second, and is twice as near as any other star. Its distance is computed as more than 200,000 times our distance from the sun, or nearly 20,000,000 of millions of miles. If such be the inconceivable distance separating us from the nearest star, what idea can the finite mind form of the immensity of space intervening between us and the more remote?

Vigorous work is now being done in stellar parallax by what is called Bessell's method. A star with proper motion, or one that has been found to approach or recede from the sun, is selected, and its position is compared night after night, by means of the micrometer, with other small stars in the vicinity having one proper motion, and therefore presumed to be further away. The star with proper motion will change its position in regard to the remote ones when observed from different parts of the earth's orbit. Some interesting and intricate work of this kind has been successfully completed at Mr. Seagrave's private observatory by Mr. Waldo and Mr. Seagrave. The problem was to determine the parallax of a star called Theta Cassiopeia. This, by measuring its position and distance from two small stars in the vicinty, was found to be less than one-tenth of a second. These enthusiastic astronomers worked upon the problem from the first of September, 1878, to the first of November, 1879. During that time they made measurements of each star on 120 nights. A trained eye, keen perception, and mathematical precision, as well as patience and persistence, were involved in the solution of this delicate and intricate problem. These are the means by which astronomy has won its most brilliant triumphs, and those who would become practical astronomers must give their nights to observation and their days to study.

Some Late Styles of Ladies' Costume.

[From the Philadelphia Mirror.]

There are every season at Cape May and Long Branch women so attired for the water that if, in France, they ventured forth, they would receive the stern attention of the police. We recall the appearance of a young married lady—a lady admitted to society in Philadelphia—as she came from her bathroom one noon at Cape May. She had on the regulation stage tights, from her waist down, and the body of her dress fitted her as closely as the legs, while her head was adorned with a skull-cap of loud color and trimmings, making her altogether an object to startle the most experienced roue. She left nothing whatever to the imagination. She was less clothed than was ever the Menken as *Mazeppa*, yet there was no blush upon her cheek as she gave her naked arm to the man (not her husband) who went with her into the intimacy of the surf. This lady would have shuddered at the mere thought of raising her dress above her knee to cross Chestnut street, but she had no shame in going almost nude into the presence of hundreds of men, women, and children, and doing her utmost by her manner and the arrangement of the little she did have on to advertise her boldness.

Five years ago the feminine arms and legs and busts were as carefully kep from view at the seaside as they were in the city, for we had not yet reached the strange conclusion that there is one standard of modesty for summer and another for winter. Indeed, ladies were more modest at the resorts. The city ball dress was always lavish in its revelations, while the bathing costume concealed everything and suggested nothing, and even at night for the hop there was not the recklessness of the town ball dress. To-day nine women out of ten discard the old style bathing costume and don the newfangled one, their legs in stockings or tights, and, occasionally, even without either of these, with no more concern than when, as babies on their mother's lap, they kicked about their plump limbs in infantile glee. What ever of bashfulness still remains to them they leave on the shore, and in the water are ready for anything. They mount on men's shoulders and dive therefrom; they are ducked and floated and hugged by fellows of whom, not unfrequently, they know nothing at all, and to whom they are often introduced but ten minutes before. If you can imagine a "Black Crook" ballet corps standing on their heads, and keeping time to the music of "Orphee" with their neither extremities, you will agree that they would give a fair duplicate of the scenes presented daily, over and over again, during the fashionable bathing hours along the Jersey coast.

The men, too, deserve censure. In their short bathing dresses they omit stockings, and their naked, red, hairy legs, and their arms unprotected by the slightest hint of sleeves, make them look as if prepared for a prize fight, instead of for the close companionship of ladies. Their undress has not even the excuse of beauty. It is gross and disgusting.

When tilting hoops were in fashion, and on fair afternoons on Chestnut street kept up an ever-changing panorama of legs of all sizes, shapes, and colors, a gentleman, asked how he liked the mode, replied; "First rate for the sisters of other chaps." The female bathing costumes of the times are pretty and becoming and all that, but they are entirely vulgar, and their effect upon the wearers must be bad.

A French Lower-class Wedding.

[Paris American Register]

Did you ever witness a wedding at a mairie in Paris? If not, go some Saturday, for that is the day which, though never chosen by the fashionable people, seems to be set apart specially for the class who labor, exist by the fruits of labor, and have no time to lose. They have Sunday to faire la noce, and on Monday they put themselves once more at work. About 11 A. M., generally, the fiances, their relatives and their witnesses all meet together. Some of the company have brought with them their children, dressed in new clothes for the grand occasion, frizzed, pomaded, and "got up regardless" in honor of the festive event. The garcons de noce are blooming in appearance, the intended husband and wife are critically inspected by all the company. They try, therefore, to put on an air of modest indifference, and naturally enough, do not make much of a success of it. M. le Maire, or his adjoint, has arrived. He puts on the tri-colored scarf across his breast diagonally, which glorious scarf, in the eyes of the people, confers on him alone the power of pronouncing the magic words whose effect no human power can ever break. He takes in his hands a little book bound in red morocco, gives a glance at the mirror in order to assure himself that his cravat is correctly tied, and walks forward to the pretorie, where a low platform supporting a mahogany stand represents the tribunal of indissoluble union. A servant playing the role of hussier announces M. le Marie. He enters. All rise up. He seats himself. Everybody does the same. Whatever be the season, however cold it may be, the doors always stand wide open, for the act of marriage is public. A greffier (or recorder) is seated before a pulpit-like desk with a register before him, which big book resembles a huge ledger in a counting-room. A name is called. Then advance to the little platform the fiances, the relatives, the witnesses; they arrange themselves in front of the Maire in some red velvet arm-chairs, which remind one of the orchestra stalls in our theatres. The greffier reads the commencement of the marriage act. Then the Maire, calling the candidates for matrimony by name, asks of them each individually if they consent to take the other as spouse. Their response must be made clearly and loudly in such a manner as to be distinctly heard by all present. If there are present the progenitors of the couple, the Maire ask them if they give their consent to the marriage of their children. Then, if granted, he opens the little red book, reads Articles 212, 213, 214 of the Code Civil, relative to the rights and duties of the spouses, terminating with Article 226, which says: "The wife may make a will without the authorization of her husband." The ones who most often accept this permission are, so it is said, Hebrews. The Maire then declares the couple "united in marriage." The greffier, resuming his reading, finishes it: the temoins, the relatives, and the married couple are all invited to sign the record of the ceremony written down upon the great register of the Etat Civil. The garcon de bureau bawls out: "Don't forget the door, s'il vous plait," and each one in passing out drops a small coin in the poor-box on the table.

Cameron and Hoyt Talking.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

Senator Cameron ascribes the defeat of Grant at Chicago to cowardice. He was prepared to defy the National Committee in its attempt to interfere with the work which he believed belonged exclusively to the Convention, but he was overruled by other supporters of Grant for the Presidency who feared a disruption of the party if he pursued his defiant course. Senator Cameron has no doubt that if he had not surrendered to the demands of the National Committee Grant would now be the Republican candidate for President instead of Garfield.

Governor Hoyt, who is being treated for rheumatism at Gettysburg, is, like Senator Cameron, disappointed with the choice of the Chicago Convention. He was for Grant and believes that the General would have polled more votes than any other Republican for the Presidency. He thinks Grant would have received a particularly large vote in the South. The Democratic nomination, he predicts, will go for Tilden, who he says, is the most formidable candidate the Democrats can put in the field.

"Helen's Babies." This work is acknowledged to be the best selling article in our book stores. Druggists, however, say that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup sells better than any other medicine. It is always reliable.

IN THE LONG RUN.

ELLA WHEELER.

In the long run fame finds deserving man,
The lucky wight may prosper for a day.
But in good time true merit leads the van,
And vain pretense, unnoticed, goes its way,
But Fortune smiles on those who work and wait,
In the long run.

In the long run all goodly sorrow pays,
There is no better thing than righteous pain:
The sleepless nights, the awful thorn-crowned day,
Bring sure reward to tortured soul and brain.
Unmeaning joys enervate in the end,
But sorry yields a glorious dividend
In the long run.

In the long run all hidden things are known:
The eye of truth will penetrate the night,
And, good or ill, thy secret shall be known,
However well 'tis guarded from the light,
All the unspoken motives of the breast
Are fathomed by the years and stand confest
In the long run.

In the long run all love is paid by love,
Though undervalued by the hearts of earth:
The great eternal govenment above
Keeps strict account and will redeem its work.
Give thy love freely: do not count the cost:
So beautiful a thing was never lost
In the long run.

TRUTH ABOUT LEADVILLE.

A Warning to the People With the Colorado Fever.

[Leadville Letter (May 22) in N. Y. Sun.]

Leadville, Colorado's fair city of pneumonia, is unhealthy. Strangers just arrived at the headquarters of throat and lung diseases are astonished to see and hear everybody, almost, coughing, and with little effort raising great quantities of phlegm, The inhabitants of Leadville claim that the town is healthy. In the presence of from twelve to thirty sheeted corpses that are daily prepared for burial, they, with effrontery that is remarkable and untruthfulness begotten by speculation in carbonate pocket mines, say: "Whisky killed them." "Exposure killed them." If among the fortunate ones lying in their rough coffins there should be one whose hair is tinged with gray, caused by loss of money and incessant worry over the whereabouts of the pocket on the claim he had bought, the men of Leadville say: "He was old. It was time for him to die."

In the middle of May, with an almost verticle sun pouring its heat into the streets of this camp, the condition of the atmosphere is this: On the sidewalk exposed to the full glare of the sun the heat is uncomfortable. People walking there open their coats. They fumble with their vest buttons. One by one they are unfastened. At length to escape from the heat, they cross to the other side of the street. The change is as from Florida to Iceland. The sidewalks in the shade are slippery with ice. The air is moist and icy, having a peculiar quality that chills instantly, as a plunge into ice water does. Vest and coat are quickly buttoned, hands thrust into the pockets, shoulders elevated, and the walkers hope no harm has been done. Vain hope! Daily men meet death by simply crossing the streets of this town. Death in the form of pneumonia lurks everywhere in Leadvill. That whiskey indirectly causes the death of many men is true. Men get drunk, recklessly expose themselves, catch cold, and soon die with pneumonia. The whiskey does not kill them. It is the colds caught after drinking it, which in a town of moderate altitude could be easily cured, that in this town on the carbonates result in death. If a person addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors is attacked by pneumonia, the result is almost always fatal.

Another disease that is gradually coming into prominence in this town is lead poisoning commonly called "leading." Men who are working about the smelters, especially those who charge the furnaces with ores, are most liable to this direful disease. Men who are "leaded" become partially paralyzed, and, in many cases, insane. There is no escape for a man who pursues the work of feeding a furnace. It is a question of time only when he will be ready for the hospital, and probably the undertaker. Why will men accept work of this health and life-destroying character? They are hungry. The miners tell me also that some of the mines are poisonous, men working in them being subject to arsenical poisoning.

This camp, this famous camp, is the most overrated the world ever saw. The frauds of Frazier River, of Peace River, of Kootenay River, of Sun River, are nothing incomparison. In placer mines (the only mining a poor man should engage in) money is plentiful, and the miners, though rough, are bound together sympathetically. They do not allow their comrades to die of starvation or disease, unattended, like brutes. In this camp on the carbonates, the men ground down by want, by cold, by hunger, by the poverty of the mines, are hard and cold toward one another. With indifference they see their comrades die. They are too poor to help them if they wish to.

The population of Leadville is about 45,000. Most of these men are young. They came to this camp to work in hope of bettering their condition. The streets are crowded with men in search of work. Daily great gangs of men wander from mine to mine, from smelter to smelter, asking for employment. None is to be had. The average American is of no use in a mine. Daily they return to town hungry and discouraged, and the little money they have is apt to be expended for mean whiskey or at the gaming tables. So numerous are the unemployed that the mine managers talk of reducing the wages of the miners. The miners are organized and say they will strike if the attempt to cut their pay is made. Of the 45,000 men here, about 10,000 are employed in the mines; 35,000 are doing nothing to earn a living. Of course, there are very many shop-keepers, boarding-house keepers, and gamblers. I do not write of them. The entire city depends for support on a few mines. A few mines only yield a profit, and that profit goes into the pockets of but a few persons. The other mining companies spend money—do not make money. It is safe to state that three dollars are expended in this camp for every dollar obtained from the mines.

Encouraging.

[Paris Letter.]

A lady recently married was detailing to the girl she wished for a servant the advantage of the place.

"The work is very easy. There are but two of us and we have no children."

"Oh, madam," cried the girl, "I pray you will not inconvenience yourself on my account. I adore children."

DE GOLYER'S TRIP.

The Man of Credit Mobilier Fame Flies Through the City.

Reporters of Garfield Organs Chase His Carriage Across the Monongahela Bridge.

Toadies Press Into Gen. Jim's Coach—He Wants to Know But Won't Tell.

[From The Daily Post of Tuesday.]

Gen. James A. Garfield, Republican candidate for President of the United States and also the man of salary grab-De Golyer-paving-contract-Credit-Mobilier and Electoral Commission fame passed through the city *en route* from his home at Mentor, Ohio, to the National Capitol. He came over the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie road and left on the Baltimore & Ohio line. The traveler apparently was anxious to keep quiet the fact that he was on a journey and not many people in the city knew that he would be here. The evening through train over the Lake Erie road does not arrive on the South Side till 8:27 P. M., and as the General was anxious to leave over the Baltimore & Ohio line it was necessary that he should telegraph to the Baltimore & Ohio authorities to hold back the through express which leaves the city at 7:55 P. M. He did this and the railroad authorities freely granted the request, for Gen. Garfield is now a great man and will remain such until the balmy days in the sad November have passed by.

The railroad authorities therefore knew that the distinguished Ohioan would be in the city. The newspaper men also knew that he would come, having been notified by special correspondents at points on the Lake Erie line.

Anxious to see how the man of disgraceful record bears the honors accidently thrust upon him the reporter of THE POST was at the depot to meet him, as well as the scribes of the Pittsburgh Republican organs, which long ago knew Garfield was the coming man. Arrived at the Lake Erie depot the General was speedily hustled off the train, pushed into a carriage and driven across the bridge to the Baltimore & Ohio depot. Passenger Agent Quiney of the Lake Erie line, had taken the traveler under his care at Youngstown and dismissed him when his burly form was safely ensconced within the carriage. The vehicle was driven across the bridge at a brisk trot. The notice to "drive your horse no faster than a walk," evidently not having been intended for men of such high and mighty reputation as the Credit Mobilier chap. The reporters, anxious for a seat in the carriage in order that they could fire a few well timed questions at Garfield, looked wistfully into the vehicle as it filled up with Garfield, Maj. Swain, his only travelling companion, Freight Agent Caven and Passenger Agent, Ed. Smith, of the B. & O. Co. But there was no room and the pencil slingers also started on a brisk trot to beat the carriage to the depot if possible. It was a sad spectacle to see the best man of the *Dispatch*, the original Garfield paper, the best two men of the *Commercial Gazette*, also the original Garfield paper, and the next best man of the *Leader*, which claims to be able to stomach James A's record, trotting across the bridge, out of breath, puffing and perspiring with physical exertion and mental anxiety and secretly cursing the corruptionist that he hadn't wit enough to give ordinary attention to the fellows who give him his fame. But business is business and the Radical scribes struck out right nobly. They reached the depot simultaneously with the carriage, and THE POST reporter, as good a runner as any of them, was on hand just as quickly.

Quite a little bevy of fellows who would like to be Postmasters, United States Marshals, etc., were at this depot to meet Garfield. He was hurriedly rushed past the crowd, and escorted into a fancy sleeping coach. The would-be Postmasters following pell-mell, rushed frantically into the car, and a general handshaking was indulged in for a brief interval. Garfield stood with head uncovered, arrayed in a light spring overcoat and the same identical light colored breeches which he wore at Chicago, descriptions of which were flashed over the wires, throughout the length and breadth of the land simultaneously with the defeat of Grant. The unknown visitors—most of them toadies—congratulated DeGolyer upon his nomination and flourished various other arts of toadyism that came to mind. Garfield simply replied, "thank you," and seemed relieved as the train pulled out of the depot and the awkward, gawking crowd was compelled to leave the coach.

Then the newspaper men sprang to the front. They had backed against a fleet-footed livery team while crossing the bridge and had been elbowed aside by the toadies, but were determined to get an interview if it was "in the wood" and were afraid to test their locomotive attainments with a *bona fide* locomotive. They stuck to the coach like leeches to a prize fighter's discolored optic. The first man discovered by General Garfield was Hudson of the *Com. Gaz.* Hudson one time published a paper in Garfield's Congressional district, and the man of destiny—where nominations are concerned—gave him a hearty greeting. A second fellow announced himself as a newspaper man, and quick and bruskly came the reply, "I don't wish to be interviewed." Then the man of the *Dispatch*—the original Garfield organ—was introduced and the Buckeye politician languidly shook hands for the one hundredth time.

Some conversation occurred about the Chicago Convention, at which De Golyer took on his greatness. He had left before the final wind up of the Republican jig, and was anxious to know about the enthusiasm after he left. His eager and minute inquiry on this point sent him down a dozen pegs in the estimation of every quill driver in his presence, but we dare say THE POST reporter is the only man frank enough to acknowledge it. Then the candidate asked how his nomination had been received in this section. "With great enthusiasm," was the truthful answer, and the man from Ohio was again immensely tickled but went down several pegs further in the estimation of the little crowd that watched every play of his countenance.

The traveler's demeanor had by this time fully convinced the men about him that he was eager to receive every item of political gossip, and one of the scribes incidently mentioned the report that Gov. Tilden had withdrawn. The intelligence was given as a matter of fact, and the traveler's face at once took on a radiance that showed his soul was filled with hope. Buried in the seclusion of his back-woods home he evidently had not read the rumor, hearing it now he believed it and it seemed as though an immense load had been lifted from his heart.

By this time the train was nearing Hazlewood and Passenger Agent Smith invited Garfield to the rear of the car. DeGolyer readily consenting, walked to the rear platform reaching the place as the train stopped. Standing about the platform was a little group of Ring politicians who took a squint at the candidate and then sent up three feeble cheers. "I thank you, gentlemen," was the reply and the traveler pushed himself back into the car, turning a deaf ear to the cries for "a speech" "a speech" which rang up from the depot platform. Then the train started on its lengthy journey leaving the little crowd of beardless tools of the Ring, who make their headquarters at the Hazelwood depot, gazing wistfully after the flying coach, evidently wishing that the man had assumed his position as master, that they might show their readiness to obey the dictates of the boss.

Most of the newspaper men left the train at Hazelwood, fully convinced that Garfield—no matter what may be his faults—had sense enough to keep his counsel to himself. One of the party followed him to McKeesport, but nothing additional worthy of note transpired on the trip.

Garfield will arrive at Washington in time for an early breakfast this morning. He will appear at his desk in the House to-day and will probably attempt to make some explanation of his connection with the Credit Mobilier case and give excuse for other official crookedness. Congress will adjourn to-morrow, so that his presence there can prove of no benefit whatever to the people of his district. After the adjournment of Congress, it is understood, he will return to his Ohio home and there spend the summer in quiet. He is expected to send in his resignation as member of the House but will hold on to the other fat position—United States Senator—so as to be still safe after his defeat at the November election.

SERVANTS' FEES IN EUROPE.

Magnificently Uniformed Creatures Hanging Round for Sixpence.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

A petty but endless trouble of the traveler in Europe for the first time is the matter of gratuities. You give a trifle all the time to every one who does you the least service. Even for an apparently friendly word of information on the street you are expected to pay in this way. In England it is "a tip;" in France, the pour boire; in Italy, buono manu, the good hand; in Germany it is trinkgeld, drink money. It is not much money in any one instance, but foots up pretty well after an active day's work. The practical trouble, however, is to know what to give. The inhabitants and the servants themselves know exactly what the are entitled to, for it is a matter of right, just as much as any other charge, although the amount is never fixed or published in any written form for the information of strangers. They must learn it by experience.

We, as a rule, to whom the European measures are new, give too much. Englishmen of rank and wealth complain that Americans raise the costs of travel wherever they go.

For the gratuity of cab drivers, waiters at restaurants, &c., the recognized European usage is in England one penny for every shilling spent in fare or at the table, and in France and Italy two sous for every franc spent. This rule disposes of a large portion of the cases.

For porters, two pence in England and two sous on the Continent, for every piece of luggage handled, if it is only to carry it across a pavement. An umbrella or a shawl is a piece as well as a trunk. The driver of an omnibus, cab or fiacre, as a point of etiquette and out of professional consideration for the porters, will refuse to touch a piece of luggage himself, even to lift it from three feet away into his vehicle.

Visiting at private houses of the upper classes in England the servants expect their tips in gold coin if your stay is over a day or two. The smallest English coin is a ten shilling piece—$2 50. You fee the footman, who attends your bedroom; the maid, if you have ladies, who serves their chambers; the butler, who has charge of the dining room and force of waiters; the keeper, if you hunt; the groom you use, if you ride, or the head of the stables if there are several, and generally any servant that you especially use. You will soon learn how to grade these fees according to the rank of the servant and the length of your visit.

On first class ocean steamers the gratuities are much analogous to those in a gentleman's house. The steward who waits on you at the table, and the one who attends your stateroom, will each expect a fee in gold—10 shillings ($2 50) at least—from a single passenger; a pound, if you have baths brought into your room every morning, are particular about having your wines warmed or iced, or, in short, use the servants up to their full capacity. When the passage is $60 to $75 or less, these fees are less—about one-half of the figures above. The "boots" also looks to be remembered, about one-half the amount given the steward.

The expense of this gratuity business in ordinary travel is in general rather exaggerated. The sums given are very small, and you get a great deal for them—a willing, perfect, kindly service which you do not get in your country at all. To the traveler the custom is an annoyance rather than a burden.

The usage degrades and demoralizes and unmans him who takes the vail, or gift, or tip, or bounty, or whatever you please to call it; yet a very great portion of the people of Great Britain and Europe do receive their wages in this way look for it, and feel no humiliation in the transaction. You can hardly insult anybody across the water by offering them anything, no matter what appears to be his or their official position. I have given a shilling in London to uniformed policemen, and a franc in Paris to magnificent-looking hotel managers. A Philadelphia acquaintance in London had several hundred dollars brought to him from his banking house, one of the largest there, by a clerk of the establishment, and the nattily-dressed young gentleman asked for a shilling for his services. Imagine the consequences of offering ten cents to a conductor of the Pennsylvania railway who had shown you to your seat in the car and given you information as to when to get out; yet this is done all over England every day, and the uniformed and respectable looking guard hangs around stickily till he gets his sixpence.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER CANDIDATE.

The connection of General JAMES A. GARFIELD with the Credit Mobilier fraud, is a fact that is abundantly sustained by evidence and no attempt has been made by GARFIELD to controvert it except in a single instance which served to fasten the corruption more closely and reduce him to the humiliating expedient of swearing falsely. All the Credit Mobilier statesmen, however, did that.

GARFIELD entered Congress in 1863, abandoning military service in the field in the dark hours of the war, for the political and financial opportunities of Washington life, as a member of Congress. He became at once the advocate and apologist of the huge land grants and subsidies, by which millions of acres of the public domain and tens of millions of money was voted to great corporations and rings. GARFIELD voted for almost every job and for almost every iniquitious scheme of the lobby that then and for years afterwards controlled Congress.

The Credit Mobilier was a stupendous and successful plunder scheme, but very simple in its origin and plan of action. Congress had voted money and land enough to build the Pacific Railroad without any considerable issue of bonds or stock. The lands amounted to not less than 30,000,000 acres and cash to $65,000,000. The directors of the road were forbidden by law from engaging in contracts or holding other interests of profit. They could not become beneficiaries of their trust until that obstacle was overcome. They soon found a way to do it. A company known as the Credit-Mobilier, organized upon the French plan, had procured a charter from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which proved to be a failure in its hands. This charter was purchased, and a ring of officers and directors of the Union Pacific Railroad obtained absolute control of its affairs. They contracted with themselves under another name for the construction of the road at exhorbitant prices. The contract price was *forty-seven millions of dollars*. They swindled the United States, the bondholders, and the stockholders for the benefit of their own close corporation.

In 1868, OAKES AMES, JOHN B. ALLEY, and others known as the "Boston party," got possession of the Union Pacific and the Credit-Mobilier. At that time AMES was a member of Congress and a manufacturer of reputed wealth. The great contracts passed into his hands, but the dividends of the Credit-Mobilier had already attracted attention. WASHBURNE introduced a resolution in the House, which alarmed the jobbers for their immense profits. COLFAX, then Speaker and one of the creatures of the ring, silenced this movement for a time by parliamentary tricks, in which he had the aid of GARFIELD.

Still the Credit Mobilier monopolists were uneasy, and proposed to buy off opposition. In January, 1868, AMES wrote to MCCOMBS, one of the heaviest contractors, who afterwards started the investigation from motives of revenge, "I have assigned as far as I have gone," (certain shares to different States) *"the fifty per cent. increase I want to distribute here and soon."* A few days after he was still more urgent. He wrote again: "In view of WASHBURNE'S move here, I go in for making our bond dividend in full. I want that $14,000 increase of the Credit Mobilier to sell *here. We want more friends in this Congress."* As he himself said, "the object was to put the stock where *it would do the most good."* The stock was then selling at $950 a share on a par value of $100. It was issued in blocks of thirty, twenty and ten shares to members of Congress at par, and the so-called purchase was more than extinguished by the accrued dividends. It was nice stock to hold. GARFIELD was assigned ten shares at par; the selling price paid for the stock, and left it clear in his hands with a balance of $329 which AMES paid him.

The disclosure of the corruption was made by the New York *Sun* in 1872. A Presidential election was then impending and the Republican leaders implicated were quick to deny any connection with the fraud. GARFIELD'S statement was more explicit and bolder than that of any of his confederates in crime. At the meeting of Congress in December 1872—the Presidential election being over—Mr. BLAINE left the Speaker's chair and coming down to the floor moved an investigation. It was ordered with Judge POLAND, of Vermont, as chairman, and General BANKS of Massachusetts, MCCRARY of Iowa (late Secretary of War), NIBLACK of Indiana, and MERRICK of Maryland,—three Republicans and two Democrats. It commenced taking testimony December 19, 1872. At first OAKES AMES was disinclined to make any exposure, but when the incriminated members of Congress combined to swear him down and to free themselves by rank perjury, his blood warmed quickly, and he determined to let the truth be known, though in the end there was much concealed.

GARFIELD submitted to the Committee a prepared statement on January 14, 1873:

"I never owned, received or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier, or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividend or profits arising from either of them."

AMES was recalled January 23, 1872, and testified to the stock he had issued to GARFIELD the dividends allowed him, and the balance of money paid into his hands, which GARFIELD pretended was a "loan." He submitted a memorandum of the account in detail. It came to the knowledge of the Committee that GARFIELD had visited AMES with the object of inducing him to retract or modify his testimony, and he was re-examined on the 29th of January, as follows:

Question—You may state whether, in conversation with *you*, Mr. Garfield claims, as he claimed before *us*, that the only transaction between you was borrowing $360? Answer—No, sir; he did not claim that with *me*.

Q.—State all you know in reference to it. A.—I told him he knew very well that that was a dividend. I made out a statement and showed it to him at the time. In our conversation he admitted it, and said there was $2,440 due him in stock and bonds. He had made a little memorandum of $1,000 and $1,400, and said there was $1,000 of Union Pacific Railroad stock, $1,000 Credit Mobilier stock, and $440 of stock and bonds.

Q.—When was that memorandum made? A.—It was made in my room. I cannot remember the date. It was since this investigation commenced.

Q.—Have you the memorandum that Mr. Garfield made? A.—I have the figures that he made. (Paper shown in Garfield's handwriting.)

Q.—You say these figures were made by Mr. Garfield? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That was his idea of what was coming to him? A—Yes, sir.

GARFIELD sought to tamper with and suborn AMES, and the attempt ended in his claiming a larger share in Credit Mobilier than had been allowed to him, *after having solemnly sworn a fortnight previously that he "never owned, received or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier, nor any dividend or profits arising" therefrom.* The climax was capped when AMES produced his diary with the original entry against GARFIELD, dated Tuesday, September 29, 1868, setting forth his account for ten shares of Credit Mobilier. GARFIELD did not dare to go before the committee and confront AMES because he knew there were still other proofs in reserve. He waited until AMES was dead, and then with SCHUYLER COLFAX and others who had been bribed, he attempted to whitewash his infamy.

The letter of our Washington correspondent gives the evidence more in detail, but what is printed in this connection is ample to furnish a clear understanding of the Credit Mobilier steal and GARFIELD'S criminal connection with it. He is as guilty as COLFAX, who has been consigned to the universal and never ending contempt of the American people.

FACTS ABOUT ARTHUR.

The nomination of CONKLING'S manager of ward and gutter politics in New York city and State, CHESTER A. ARTHUR, for Vice President, is the most disgraceful made by any party, for that exalted position, since the foundation of the Government. From JOHN ADAMS in 1788 to WM. A. WHEELER in 1876, there has been nothing to compare with it. The office is great in its possibilities, and this is the first time it has ever been degraded and lowered to the level of ward politics. Some Vice Presidents have turned out bad, as AARON and BURR and SCHUYLER COLFAX, WHEELER became Vice President by a great crime, but hitherto all parties in making nominations for the office have at least bowed to a public sentiment demanding men of upright character and of some honorable repute in public affairs. ARTHUR is the single solitary exception. He is CONKLING'S envoy extraordinary to the political slums of the metropolis; the manager of corrupt bargains and trades, and the supervisor of ballot-box frauds. That's the kind of a man the Republicans have presented for the Vice Presidency. All that has been made public about him is a mere preface to what is to come.

Major J. .F SLAGLE diverged from laudation of De Golyer GARFIELD at a Republican meeting in Allegheny on Wednesday night to the defence of ARTHUR. After referring to some facts stated in THE POST about CONKLING'S man Friday, the Major attempted his defence at the expense of HAYES. He said:

The administration of President Hayes has been noted for its honesty, but I believe that it was a foolish act on the part of the President to have removed General Arthur from office, *not because of dishonesty or want of ability*, but simply because he *failed* to carry out a foolish order on the part of the President on the grounds that he, an office holder did not deprive a man of his rights as a citizen.

We suppose Major SLAGLE distorted the truth through ignorance and not wilfully. ARTHUR was removed from office on the distinct ground that his administration of it was dishonest and this is shown by the correspondence preceding and following the removal:

"You have made the custom-house a centre of partisan political management."—*R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.*

"With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitution, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you in order the office may be honestly administered."—*R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.*

"Gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency."—*John Sherman to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.*

"Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have increased, while its receipts have diminished. Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the custom-house, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses."—*Secretary Sherman to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.*

Let Major SLAGLE read and inwardly digest these letters of HAYES and SHERMAN, and he will see the importance of revising his speech for future delivery. That is if he is an honest man, and we take him to be such.

ARTHUR was removed that "the office may be honestly administered." This is what HAYES says. SHERMAN charges ARTHUR with being a consenting party to bribery and corruption in the Custom House, and that "gross abuses continued and increased during his incumbency." He was kicked out of office because he was a dishonest official. We have the words of HAYES and SHERMAN for it. Major SLAGLE says it was because "he failed to carry out a foolish order" about civil service reform. For shame, Major. Is not the suppression of the truth about as bad as the direct falsehood?

GARFIELD'S DEFENCE.

The policy of silence won't answer, and the *Gazette* finds itself defending its candidate five days after his nomination, from grave charges of bribery and corruption in the Credit Mobilier business. Of course it gets deeper in the mire. It ridicules the idea that such a good man was bribed for "the insignificant sum of $329." "It is such a little baby !" Unfortunately for this theory the $329 only represents part of the difference between the par value and the selling or dividend value of the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock GARFIELD received from OAKES AMES. The par value of these shares was only one hundred dollars and the selling price between three and four hundred. The accrued dividends on the stock GARFIELD accepted from AMES, paid its par value, and left him with the stock in his hands. The acceptance by GARFIELD of the $329 from AMES (dividends on his ten shares) which is not denied clearly connects him with the Credit Mobilier bribery. Itis analagaons to finding stolen property in the possession of a suspected party. He must satisfactorily account for it, else he "goes to prison for taking things which aren't his'n." After the exposure GARFIELD attempted to account for the $329 by saying it was a loan, but AMES quickly demolished this pretence by showing a statement of the transactions in Credit Mobilier and Railroad stocks, between himself and GARFIELD, *in* GARFIELD'S *own handwriting!* The *Gazette* says AMES had private reasons for deciding to involve GARFIELD, and after the latter's denial failed to bring forward documentary evidence. This is a downright falsehood. AMES bribed GARFIELD because he wanted the services of a growing member of Cong ress. And when GARFIELD put in his denial produced a memorandum in GARFIELD'S handwriting, sustaining his (AMES) testimony. During the investigation GARFIELD sought to tamper with and suborn AMES, and the attempt ended in his claiming a larger share in Credit Mobilier than had been allowed to him, *after having solemnly sworn a fortnight previously that he "never owned, or received or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier, nor any dividend or profits arising" therefrom.* The climax was capped when AMES produced his diary with the original entry against GARFIELD, dated Tuesday, September 26, 1868, setting forth his account for ten shares of Credit Mobilier. GARFIELD did not dare to go before the Committee and confront AMES because he knew there were still other proofs in reserve. He waited till AMES was dead, and then with SMILER COLFAX attempted to whitewash his infamy.

The *Gazette* says the POLAND Committee exonerated GARFIELD. Here is the way it "exonerated" him. We quote from the Committee's report:

Mr. Garfield agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend bonds and sold them for 97 per cent., and also received the 90 per cent. cash dividend which, together paid the price of the stock and interest and left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and *Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.* Mr. Ames received all the subsequent dividends and the committee do not find that since the payment of the $329 there has been any communication between Mr. Ames and Mr. Garfield on the subject until this investigation began.

Just how much "exoneration" there is in this we leave to the judgment of the reader.

—The purpose of AMES in placing this stock in the hands of Congressmen is well stated in the report of the POLAND Committee. The magnitude of AMES' operations should be kept in mind. He contracted to build 667 miles of the Pacific road at prices ranging from $42,000 to $96,000 a mile, amounting in the aggregate to *forty-seven millions of dollars.* His stake was immense; there is hardly anything approaching it in history. The Committee in their report says:

In relation to the purpose and motives of Mr. Ames in contracting to let members of Congress have Credit Mobilier stock at par, which he and all other owners of it considered worth at least double that sum, the committee, upon evidence taken by them and submitted to the House, cannot entertain a doubt. When he said he did not suppose the Union Pacific company would ask or need further legislation, he stated what he believed to be true. But he feared the interests of the road might suffer by adverse legislation, and what he desired to accomplish was to enlist strength and friends in Congress who would resist any encroachments upon or interference with the rights and privileges already secured, and to that end wished to create in them an interest identical with his own. This purpose is clearly avowed in his letters to McComb. He says he intends to place the stock 'where it will do most good to us.' And again: 'We want more friends in Congress.' In his letter to McComb and also in his statement prepared by counsel he gives the philosophy, of his action, to-wit: "That he has found there is no difficulty in getting men to look after their own property."

There was never a more stupendous speculation in the history of the world, or one that yielded such immense dividends, as the operations of the Pacific Railroad ring managing the Credit Mobilier. They got twelve millions of acres of public land and a cash subsidy, including interest since paid, of fifty millions of dollars. The Government by a Congress corrupted by its bribes, waived its first mortgage on the road and land grants and accepted a second lien. The proceeds of the first mortgage bonds of the company, which by this waiver became first class security, were sufficient to have built the road, leaving the railroad ring the entire subsidy of Government bonds as a clear profit. To the original stockholders in the Union Pacific, the profit was something almost incredible. A share bought for 85 subscription became $100 Credit Mobilier, which paid, as we have seen in the evidence concerning the legislators who received it, dividends that amounted to at least treble its nominnal value.

Buying GARFIELD and COLFAX and BROOKS and scores of other Congressmen was a small matter to AMES and his men, with their operations running into tens of millions, dependent on a friendly Congress. If GARFIELD, as the *Gazette* suggests, went cheap, he probably sold at his own valuation. He was a new man in Congress and had achieved little reputation. COLFAX was worth more in the bribery market.

All this is a delightful commentary on the resolutions of the Chicago Convention denouncing land grants and subsidies, and nominating GARFIELD, the Credit Mobilier corruptionist on such a platform. It is another illustration of the resources of the Republican party in the way of cheek, sham and hypocrisy.

THE GREENBACK NOMINATIONS.

The Greenback-Labor Convention at Chicago, yesterday, nominated for President, on the first formal ballot, General JAMES B. WEAVER, at present a member of Congress from Iowa, and for Vice President B. J. CHAMBERS of Texas, who was nominated for the same office by the POMEROY wing of the party at St. Louis some months ago.

General WEAVER was elected to Congress from the Sixth district of Iowa, in 1878, by a union of Democrats and Greenbackers. His reputation in the House mainly rests on his bill to equalize the pay of soldiers with the gold standard, just as the bondholders were paid, but it was not a success. This sketch of his life is from the *Congressional Directory:*

James B. Weaver of Bloomfield, was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833; received a common-school education; studied law with Hon. S. G. McAckran of Bloomfield from 1853 to 1856; graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in April, 1856, and has since been engaged in the practice of law; enlisted as a private in the Second Iowa Infantry in April, 1861; was elected First Lieutenant of Company G of that regiment; was promoted Major October 3, 1862, and was commissioned as Colonel of that regiment October 12, 1862, the Colonel and Lieutenant having both been killed at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi; was brevetted Brigadier General of volunteers "for gallantry on the field" to date from March 13, 1864; was elected District Attorney of the Second Judicial District of Iowa in October, 1866; was appointed United States Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Iowa in January, 1867, and held the office for six years, when it was abolished by law; and was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a member of the National Greenback party, receiving 16,366 votes against 14,308 votes for E. S. Sampson, Republican.

Mr. CHAMBERS is not known to fame, but his nomination for Vice President secured the union of the two factions of the party. We apprehend it will not receive an Electoral vote.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

The action of the Democratic State Conventions in Indiana and Illinois, will do much to continue the first named in the list of certain Democratic States and place the last in the doubtful column. The Indiana Convention was remarkable in its attendance and proceedings. Governor HENDRICKS presided, and was the cause of great enthusiasm. There were two candidates for Governor, Ex-Congressman LANDERS and Lieutenant Governor GRAY. The former, in a vote of 1,200 delegates, only led GRAY a dozen votes. The latter was nominated for re-election as Lieutenant Governor, and thus all conflicts harmonized. Governor HENDRICKS says the ticket is the strongest that has ever been put forward in the State.

In Illinois, ex-Senator LYMAN TRUMBULL was nominated for Governor by acclamation. It was a happy thought, as he has great strength outside the Democratic party. General PARSONS, who had been generally spoken of for Gubernatorial nomination, and who in fact was nominated for Governor but withdrew in favor of TRUMBULL, was put second on the ticket for Lieutenant Governor. The dissensions in the Republican party, following the bitterness engendered at JOHN LOGAN'S Springfield Convention, will probably give the State to TRUMBULL and PARSONS, however it may go on President.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE nomination of GARFIELD renders it unnecessary for the Democracy to quarrel over the nominee. Any man named can beat him.

THREE hundred millions of dollars worth of cotton will be gathered into the pouch of the solid South this year, no matter who is elected President.

COLFAX is in favor of GARFIELD and says he is supposed to be in favor of a tariff, but SMILER is particularly enamored with ARTHUR. Birds of a feather etc.

THE GARFIELD boom struck more terror into the soul of CONKLING than SPRAGUE'S shot gun at Narraganset pier—but he had his revenge in making a tail to a ticket which will defeat the head.

IF ARTHUR wasn't good enough to be Collector in New York for JOHN SHERMAN and HAYES, how will they enjoy voting for him for presiding officer of the Senate and possibly President of the United States? Good news for the gang.

THE bill has passed both houses of Congress admitting hoop iron at a duty of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, ordered under contracts made prior to March 12, 1880, and also authorizing the refunding of duties in excess of 35 per cent. paid since that date.

DURING the balloting in Chicago the Cincinnati *Commercial*, whenever the name of GARFIELD was mentioned, treated it with undisguised contempt. It is, however, so rejoiced over the defeat of GRANT that it swallows GARFIELD and ARTHUR, and promises to read the platform next winter.

DON CAMERON exhibits symptoms of self respect in refusing to accept the Chairmanship of the National Committee even at the request of the nominee for Presidential honors. A committee that threatens to unseat a chairman and disgrace him before the country whenever it is displeased, ought to be let alone severely. DON has no barrels or bowels in this campaign.

GRANT'S late disaster becomes more apparent if the votes of the States the Republicans are not likely to carry and which GRANT got on the last ballot are considered. He received 160 of the 276 Southern votes in Convention and only 146 of the 480 Northern votes. The South was more loyal to our old commander than the North.

HOW BLAINE must chuckle when he reviews the objections to him by the pious GRANT people. They contended it was suicide to go before the country with his record as a member of Congress. Yet he contrives to give them a candidate worse smirched in every respect. BLAINE'S immediate friends claim he is an angel of light compared with GARFIELD, and that he was only put up to be knocked down.

AN enthusiastic friend of Judge BLACK writes us from New Orleans in favor of putting him forward as a proper candidate for President. If he should happen to be the successful dark horse, we have many columns of by-gone eulogies to fall back upon to prove our title to being an original discoverer of BLACK for President, which would entitle us, in case he was elected, to a first-class foreign mission at least; but then some other chap would be sure to get it.

WE print this week the address and proceedings of a Convention of old line Western Reserve Abolitionists, who revolted against GARFIELD'S election to Congress in 1876, because of his manifest and proven corruption. The address and the resolutions go to "the spot" every time. *These are Republican opinions of the public man who is to-day the Republican candidate for President of the United States.*

BRUCE, the representative of the negro race, received eight votes in the balloting for the Vice Presidential nomination at Chicago. Four of these votes were from Louisiana, and the other four came from Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Only four votes from Michigan and Wisconsin. Only four votes from Northern States! The Republican party by this act distinctly declares that it has no offices for the colored brethren. It prefers a dishonest white man (HAYES and SHERMAN agree ARTHUR is *not* an honest man) to a capable darkey, who never soiled his fingers with bribes.

THE *Leader* don't believe in the stick-your-head-in-the-sand nonesense of the *Gazette, Chronicle* and *Dispatch*, in refusing to notice the charges against GARFIELD, and their styling extracts from the official records of Congress, "mud-slinging." It wants the facts and thinks GARFIELD will come out all right. We are trying to present the facts in THE POST, and have plenty more in reserve. The abject cowardice of the *Chronicle, Dispatch* and *Gazette*, in running away from controversy on the legitimate points raised by GARFIELD'S nomination, is confession of weakness, and is accepted as such.

As it is growing hot for GARFIELD, Republican journals are beginning to beg for quarters. They deprecate personal controversy and have grown suddenly pious, since the discovery they have been duped in their haste to get rid of GRANT in taking a candidate whose official record is absolutely damning. Had there been any investigation of his official life prior to the nomination his name would have been dropped instantly, but the BLAINE and SHERMAN leaders were so intent on smashing the bosses they were willing to go GARFIELD, who had made himself agreeable to the Convention without asking any questions. Had he been absent, or sifted as BLAINE had been, does any one suppose he would have been thought of? For four years Mr. TILDEN has been the subject of abuse, assailed in his person, in his home and all his private relations of life by editors, who now turn up the white of their eyes at the publicity given to GARFIELD'S official record.

GARFIELD'S TARIFF RECORD!

More "Mud" From the Official Records of Congress.

His First Votes as a Congressman Against Protection,

And Avows His Sympathies With the Free Traders.

He Aids in Cutting Down the Duties on Iron and Steel,

Which Have Made Recent Immense Importations Possible,

Stopped the Mills and Thrown Pittsburgh Mechanics Out of Work.

How About the Poor Man's Breakfast Table:

He Takes the Tariff Off Iron and Puts it on Tea and Coffee.

The Reasons Why Errett, Bayne and Kelly Bolted His Nomination for Speaker.

GARFIELD'S FIRST VOTES IN CONGRESS AGAINST THE TARIFF.

The first session of Congress of which Garfield was a member, was the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, 1863 64. This was the session in which the tariff was raised, from the '61 tariff of $6, to $9 per ton on pig iron. On page 3322, Part 4, of the *Congressional Globe* of 1864, June 27th, we find James A. Garfield voting to reduce the proposed tariff on railroad iron from 80 down to 60 cents per hundred pounds, and on the final vote on raising the tariff his vote is not recorded. On the reduction of the proposed duty on railroad iron he voted in opposition to every protective tariff man in the House, including such men as Judge Kelley, Thad. Stevens and Gen. Moorhead of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The rest of Garfield's tariff record we premise by stating the facts that the tariff of '42, the highest ever known in the country, was $9 per ton on pig iron; the tariff of '46 altered this duty to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the tariff of '57 changed this again to 24 per cent. In March 1861, this tariff was changed again to $6 per ton, and then again in 1864 raised to $9—the figure of the old tariff of '42.

GARFIELD AVOWS HIS FREE TRADE SYMPATHIES.

It was at this figure when the tariff of 1870, was introduced, on which occasion James A. Garfield made the following remarks:

"As an abstract theory of political economy, FREE TRADE has many advocates and much can be said in its favor; nor will it be denied that the scholarship of modern times is largely ON THAT SIDE; that a large majority of the great thinkers of the present day are leading in the direction of what is called FREE TRADE."

Judge W. D. Kelley, the great tariff champion of Pennsylvania, denied this and cited the writings of Henry C. Carey, whereupon Garfield said in reply:

"I detract nothing from the great ability and the acknowledged fame of Mr. Carey, when I say that on this subject he represents a minority among the financial writers of our day. I am trying to state as fairly as I can the present condition of the question; and in doing so I affirm that the tendency of modern thought is toward FREE TRADE."—[Garfield's speech on the Tariff of 1870, Page 268, Part 7, Appendix to Congressional Globe, 2d Session 41st, Congress, April 1st, 1870.]

GARFIELD VOTES TO MAKE SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN THE TAIFF.

True to those remarks, we find Garfield voting to reduce the $9 duty on pig iron to $7 per ton, and it was so reduced by the following section of the law, on Page 703 and 704. Laws of U. S., Part 7, Appendix, 2d Session 41st Congress:

SECTION 21, *And be it enacted*, That after the 31st day of December 1869, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the articles hereinafter enumerated or provided for, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the following duties and rates of duties, that is to say: * * * *

On iron in pigs seven dollars per ton.

On cast scrap iron of every description six dollars per ton.

On wrought scrap iron eight dollars per ton.

Garfield's vote in favor of this great reduction of the tariff of 1842 and 1864, will be found on Page 4107, Part 5, and again on Page 5522 Congressional Globe, Part 6, 2d Session 41st Congress.

GARFIELD VOTES AGAINST PROTECTION, BUT TO TAX TEA AND COFFEE.

On Page 82 Congressional Globe, 1st Session 42d Congress, will be found the record of Garfield on taking the tariff duties off coal and keeping said duties on tea and coffee. The resolution on the coal tariff reads as follows:

Be it Resolved, &c., That from and after the passage of this joint resolution no tax or duty shall be collected upon foreign coal.

On this the vote of Garfield is recorded, YEA.

A bill offered by Randall, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, was next read as follows:

Be it Enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act Tea and Coffee shall be placed on the free list, and no further import duties shall be collected from the same.

On this the vote of Garfield is recorded, NO.

This record shows that Garfield was perfectly willing to put coal down to the lowest price, and at the same time voted that those who mined the coal should pay the highest price for Tea and Coffee!

GARFIELD VOTES FOR FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN TARIFF ON IRON AND STEEL.

In 1872 the Tariff bill of June 6th, that year, was voted on and passed the House. This bill made a sweeping reduction of ten per centum in the Tariff duties on foreign wools, and on iron and steel. We quote from its 2d section as follows:

SECTION 2.—That on and after the 1st day of August, 1872 in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, IT BEING THE INTENT OF THIS SECTION TO REDUCE EXISTING DUTIES ON SAID ARTICLES TEN PER CENTUM OF SUCH DUTIES, that is to say:

* * * * * *

On all wools.

* * * * * *

On all iron and steel, and on all manufactures of iron and steel, of which metals or either of them shall be the component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery.

The vote of Garfield on the passage of this tariff bill of June 6th, 1872, will be found in the Congressional Globe, Part 5, 2d Session 42d Congress, Page 3652. It is recorded YEA.

ERRETT, BAYNE AND KELLY BOLT HIS NOMINATION AS SPEAKER.

[From the Pittsburgh dailies, October 16, 1877.]

"WASHINGTON, October 15, 1877.

"Major ERRETT and Colonel BAYNE absented themselves from the Republican caucus, and refused to vote in the House to-day for the Republican caucus candidate for Speaker, General Garfield of Free Trade and Cobden Club fame. Judge Kelly also adopted this course."

WHAT THE RECORDS SHOW.

Thus it is fully shown by the official records of Congress that Garfield not only spoke strongly in favor of the free trade theory, but *every time* he voted on the tariff, he voted for its reduction, except in the single instance of his voting against taking the tariff off tea and coffee! And this vote was against the policy of the Protectionists, who have always insisted that tea and coffee should be admitted free of duty, as their importation was not in competition with any article of American production.

CONKLING FORCING THINGS.

How He Exacted the Nomination of His Man Friday.

Garfield's Friends Assisting at the Sacrifice.

The Chicago Convention, which had been so deliberate in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, went about completing the ticket without plan or organization. The only thought in the minds of the delegates seemed to be to put the business through in the greatest possible haste; and, as it would take less time to finish the work by letting Mr. Conkling have his own way than by opposing him, that course was pursued without much apparent thought about the consequences. The *Tribune's* special dispatch thus reviews the situation and the consequences:

The overshadowing influence of the great State of New York, also, with its thirty-five electoral votes, the fact that if those votes are cast for the Republican candidate next November they will ensure his election, and the fear that unless Mr. Conkling left Chicago carrying with him some evidence of his power in the Convention, he would go back to New York and let the State be carried by the Democrats—all these considerations and others probably had their influence upon the Convention, and caused delegates to vote in the face of excitement as they would not have voted upon sober second thought.

The conduct of a majority of the New York delegation, when General Garfield was nominated this afternoon, also made an impression. When everybody else in the Convention was cheering for the nominee, and seemed for a moment to have forgotten the differences that had existed, the majority of the New York delegation sat still in their seats with glum faces, making no effort to conceal their disappointment. If they had carried the same spirit into the campaign it would not have been well for success in the Empire State.

The talk of Conkling's friends during the recess also contributed to the demoralization of the delegates. They threatened all sorts of disasters if a majority of the Convention dared to pile insults upon the Senator from New York; and they made no secret of the fact that they felt very ugly over their defeat in the afternoon.

Conkling's purpose was not to be misunderstood; he wished to make the Republican party vindicate ex-Collector Arthur, whose cause he had championed when Secretary Sherman removed him from office, and to humiliate Mr. Sherman by making the immediate friends of the Secretary of the Treasury in the Convention assist in this vindication. At the same time he would secure upon the ticket his own personal representative and friend. Before the Convention met in the evening it was reported about the hotels that Mr. Conkling had concluded to present General Arthur's name, but no one went to the Exposition Building expecting him to be nominated except after a long struggle.

At half-past five Senator Hoar called the Convention to order, and the call of States for the purpose of putting candidates for the Vice Presidency in nomination began. The call only proceeded as far as California, when Mr. Pixley, one of the delegation from that State and the Chairman of it, put in nomination the Hon. E. B. Washburne. This was expected and was received with a good deal of enthusiasm, especially by the people in the galleries, who from the first mention of his name applauded it with great heartiness. If the audience had selected the candidate they would have chosen Mr. Washburne.

The other candidates were presented in quick succession, and then ex-Lieutenant Governor Woodford rose in the New York delegation, and standing upon his seat, and after a brief reference to the loyal support which New York had given to General Grant, saying that New York would not be behind any in support of the candidate nominated to-day, he presented the name of General C. A. Arthur for the second place on the ticket. The nomination was received with a good deal of applause in the New York delegation, but the galleries and the body of the Convention were silent.

Presently the tall, slim form of ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio, was seen rising above the heads of the delegates from that State. This was the critical point in the contest. Governor Dennison, with Governor Foster and General Garfield, had been Secretary Sherman's nearest friends in the whole contest; and Secretary Sherman was probably the one candidate of all who had made the canvass that Conkling and Arthur would have least desired to have nominated. Now the one man who had been the cause of the bitter enmity between the administration and the Senator from New York, the man whose removal from office by Mr. Sherman had been made the occasion by Mr. Conkling for the most savage attacks on the Secretary of the Treasury and the rest, was a candidate before the Convention; and it seemed hardly possibly that Governor Dennison was ready to offer the vote of his State for that man; but he did it, and the action of Ohio turned the scale.

The right thing in the right place is without doubt Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, the best remedy for Babies while teething. Price 25 cents a bottle.

GARFIELD'S

Negotiations With Oakes Ames,

Of the Credit Mobilier Swindle.

He Takes Ten Shares of Credit Mobilier Stock at Par,

And Pays for It Out of the Dividends on Its Par Value,

Besides Bagging a Handsome Balance in Cash.

Which Was the Exact Money Ames Said He "Put Where It Would Do the Most Good."

The Examination of Garfield and Ames Before a Republican Committee.

Garfield Swears He Didn't and Then Again He Swears He Did.

Which Puts Him in the Same Box With Smiler Colfax.

[Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1880.

De Golyer Garfield, nominated by the Radical Convention at Chicago for the Presidency, belongs to that galaxy of patriots known as the Credit Mobilier statesmen and the evidence against him taken in the investigation is conclusive and damaging. The manner in which Oakes Ames bribed certain members of Congress to support his prodigious scheme is fresh in the public recollection and the fate of Smiler Colfax, who was one of the worst smurched in the lot, is but a precursor to that in store for De Golyer Garfield who differs only from the Christian statesman from Indiana in the circumstance that he got a smaller amount of money.

OAKES AMES' "LITTLE BOOK"

showed the following entries of Senators and members of Congress and the amounts received by them.

H. L. Dawes	$ 600	Bingham	$1,200
Schofield	600	Allison	600
Patterson	1,800	Kelley	329
Painter	1,800	Wilson	329
Wilson	1,200	Garfield	329
Colfax	1,200		

All of these men were just as much bribed by Oakes Ames to vote for his Credit Mobilier bill as were Petroff and Rumberger bribed by Kemble to vote for the Pittsburgh Riot bill in the Legislature last winter.

OAKES AMES' TESTIMONY.

The following is the testimony given by Oakes Ames' before the Republican Investigating Committee of the Forty-second Congress, that inquired into this matter concerning the connection of De Golyer Garfield with the Credit Mobilier business;

Q. In regard to Mr. Garfield state to the committee the details of the transactions between you and him in reference to Credit Mobilier stock?

A. I got for Mr. Garfield ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock for which he paid par and interest.

Q. When did you agree with him for that?

A. That agreement was in December, 1867 or January, 1868, about that time; about the time I had these conversations with all of them. It was all about the same time.

Q. State what grew out of it?

A. Mr. Garfield did not pay me any money. I sold the bonds belonging to his $1,000 stock at 97, making $776. In June I received a dividend in cash on his stock of $800, which left a balance due him of $3.9, which I paid him. That is all the transactions between us. I did not deliver him any stock before or since. This is the only transaction and the only thing.

Q. The $329 which you paid him was the surplus of earnings on the stock above the amount to be paid for it par value?

A. Yes, sir; he never had either his Credit Mobilier stock or Union Pacific Railroad stock. The only thing he realized on the transaction was $329.

Q. I see in this statement of the account with General Garfield there is a charge of $47; that is interest from the July previous, is it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the $776 on the credit side of the account is the 80 per cent. bond dividend sold at 97?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the $800 on the credit side is the money dividend?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And after you had received these two sums they in the aggregate overpaid the price of stock and interest, $329, which you paid him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was that paid?

A. Paid in money, I believe.

Q. Did you make a statement of this to Mr. Garfield?

A. I presume so; I think I did with all of them; that is my impression.

Q. When you paid him this $329, did you understand it was the balance of his dividend after paying for his stock?

A. I suppose so; I do not know what else he could suppose.

Q. You did not deliver the certificate of stock to him?

A. No, sir; he said nothing about that.

Q. Why did he not receive his certificate?

A. I do not know.

Q. Do you remember any conversation between you and him in the adjustment of these accounts?

A. I do not.

Q. You understood that you were a holder of his ten shares?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he so understand it?

A. I presume so. It seems to have gone from his mind, however.

Q. Was this the only dealing you had with him in reference to any stock?

A. I think so.

Q. Was it the only transaction of any kind?

A. The only transaction.

Q. Has that $329 ever been paid to you?

A. I have no recollection of it.

Q. Have you any belief that it ever was?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever loan General Garfield $300.

A. Not to my knowledge, except that he calls this a loan.

Q. You do not call it a loan?

A. I did not at the time. I am willing that it should go to suit him.

Q. What we want to get at is the exact truth.

A. I have told the truth in my statement.

Q. When you paid him $329 did he understand that he borrowed that money from you?

A. I do not suppose so.

Q. Have you any belief now that he supposed so?

A. No, only from what he said the other day. I do not dispute anybody.

Q. We want your judgment of the transaction.

A. My judgment of the transaction is just what I told you. There was but one thing about it.

Q. That amount has never been repaid to you? You did not suppose that you had any right to it or claim to it.

A. No, sir.

Q. You regarded that as money belonging to him after the stock was paid for.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. These were dividends of Union Pacific Railroad stock on these ten shares?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did General Garfield ever receive these?

A. No, sir, never has received but $329.

Q. And that he has received as his own money?

A. I suppose so: it did not belong to me. I should not have given it to him if it had not belonged to him.

Q. You did not understand it to belong to you as a loan. You never called for it and have never receiv. d it back?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has there been any conversation between you and him in reference to the Pacific stock he was entitled to?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has he ever called for it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever offered it to him?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has there been any conversation in relation to it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has there ever been anything said between you and him about rescinding the purchase of the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock? Has there been anything said to you of its having been thrown up, or abandoned, or surrendered?

A. No, sir; not until recently.

Q. How recently?

A. Since this matter came up.

Q. Since this investigation commenced?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you consider at the commencement of this investigation that you held these other dividends, which you say you did not pay to him, in his behalf? Did you regard yourself as custodian of these dividends for him?

A. Yes, sir; he paid for his stock and is entitled to his dividends.

Q. Will the dividends come to him at any time on his demand?

A. Yes, sir; as soon as this suit is settled.

Q. You say that $329 was paid to him; how was it paid?

A. I presume by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms. I find there are some checks filed without any letters or initials indicating who they were for.

Q. Have you had any correspondence since this dividend was paid with him in regard to this matter?

A. I do not know what matter you refer to.

Q. If you had any correspondence between you, I would like to see it.

A. I have no copy of it.

Q. Have you the original?

A. No sir, Mr. Garfield showed me a letter which he said he intended to inclose with some money sent me. I did not know who the money came from. He showed me a letter which he said he intended to have put it in. I indorsed on the back of the letter my reply. I just turned over the letter and wrote what I wrote on the back of it and let him have it.

Q. Your answer indorsed on the back of the letter was published in the newspapers?

A. Yes, sir. He published the letters I believe.

Q. As published did they correspond with your recollection of the papers as written?

A. Yes, sir; I wrote it off hastily. He came to my room and said he had been accused of all kinds of crimes and misdemeanors. I told him I had made no such statement as he represented. He wanted me to say in writing that I had not. I took his letter which he said he intended to have inclosed with the money, and wrote on the back of it that I had made no such statement.

Q. The published correspondence in the morning papers of the next day, is your recollection of what occurred?

A. It agrees with my recollection except that he says he left a letter for me at the Arlington. I never received that letter. I only saw the letter in which I enclosed my answer.

Q. Did he enclose the money?

A. Some money came to me enclosed in an envelope which he said he had sent. I gave it back to him.

Q. How much money was in that envelope?

A. Four hundred dollars.

GARFIELD IN ACCOUNT WITH OAKES AMES.

The following memorandum referred to by witness as a statement of his account with Mr. Garfield was placed in evidence.

J. A. G.		Dr.
1868. To 10 shares stock, Credit Mobilier, A		$1,000 00
	Interest	47 00
	June 19. To cash	329 00
		$1,376 00
		Cr.
1868. By dividend bonds Union Pacific Railroad A, $1,000 at 80 per cent; less 3 per cent		$776 00
	June 17. By dividend collected for you	600 00
		$1,376 00

Further on in the printed testimony Ames, when asked whether Garfield had been bettered $329 by his transaction, replied: *"That is all there is of it."*

GARFIELD'S PRETENCE THE BRIBE WAS A LOAN.

The following is an extract from Oakes Ames' further testimony before the Poland Committee in reference to Garfield's claim that the amount received by him from Ames was a loan:

Q. What the Committee want to learn is whether in conversations with any of these gentlemen they have stated or admitted the matter to be different from what they have testified before the Committee?

A. I hardly know how to answer that question.

Q. Take any one that occurs to you; Mr. Merrick (one of the Committee) suggests Mr. Garfield?

A. Mr. Garfield has been to see me about the matter and we have talked it over. A part of the time he thinks it was a loan; sometimes he thinks he has repaid me; and then again he is in doubt about it.

Q. You may state whether in conversation with you Mr. Garfield claims, as he claimed before us, that the only transaction between you was borrowing $300?

A. No, sir, he did not claim that with me.

Q. State how he does claim it with you; what was said; state all that occurred in conversation between you?

A. I cannot remember half of it. I have had two or three interviews with Mr. Garfield. He wants to put it on the basis of a loan. He states that when he came back from Europe being in want of funds, he called on me to loan him a sum of money. He thought he had repaid it. I do not know. I cannot remember.

Q. What did you say to him in reference to that state of the case?

A. I stated to him that he had never asked me to lend him any money; that I never knew he wanted to borrow any. I did not know he was short. I made a statement to him showing the transaction and what there was due on it; that deducting the bond dividend and the cash dividend there was $329 due him, for which I had given him a check; that he had never asked me to loan him any money, and I never loaned him any.

Q. After you had made that statement what did he say in reply?

A. He wanted to have it go as a loan.

Q. Did he claim that it was in fact a loan?

A. No, sir; I do not think he did. No, he did not.

Q. Go on then and state what was said; all the discussion that took place.

A. I cannot tell you all: we had three or four talks. I cannot remember all that was said.

Q. How long after that transaction did he go to Europe?

A. I believe it was a year or two.

Q. Did you have any conversation in reference to the influence this transaction would have upon the election last fall?

A. Yes, he said it would be very injurious to him.

Q. What else in reference to that?

A. I am a very bad man to repeat conversation; cannot remember.

Q. State all you know in reference to it.

A. I told him he knew very well that that was a dividend. I made out a statement and showed it to him at the time. In one conversation he admitted it and said as near as I can remember that there was $2,400 due him in stock and bonds. He made a little memorandum of $1,000 and $1,400, and as I recollect, said there was $1,000 of Union Pacific railroad stock, $1,000 of Credit Mobilier stock and $400 of stock or bonds; I do not recollect what.

Q. When was that memorandum made?

A. It was made in my room; I cannot remember the date; it was since this investigation commenced.

Q. Was it in that conversation that he referred to the influence this matter would have upon the election in his district?

A. I do not recollect whether it was in that one or some other. I had two or three conversations with him.

Q. Tell us, as nearly as you can, precisely the remarks he made in that connection.

A. It was that it would injure his reputation; that it was a cruel thing. He felt very bad, was in great distress, and hardly knew what he did say.

Q. Did he make any request of you to make no statement in reference to it?

A. I am not positive of that.

Q. What is your best recollection in reference to it?

A. My impression *is that he wanted to say as little about it as he could, and to get off as easily as he could.* That was about the conversation I had with him; about the long and short of it.

Q. Have you the memorandum Mr. Garfield made?

A. I have the figures that he made.

Paper shown to the Committee containing figures a follows:

$1,000
$1,400
$2,400

Q. You say these figures were made by Mr. Garfield?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do these sums represent? How did he put them down?

A. $1,000 Union Pacific Railroad stock; $1,000 Credit Mobilier stock and $400 which he could not remember whether it was to be in cash, or stock or bonds.

Q. Is that what he received, or what he was entitled to?

A. What he was entitled to.

Q. That was his idea of what was coming to him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that about what he would have been entitled to?

A. He would have been entitled to the $1,000 in stock, and he would have been entitled to more than that: the $400 I think he is in error about; I gave him $329; I do not know whether the $400 referred to that.

Q. Did he put this down as his recollection of the statement you made to him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was in that conversation that these figures were made—that he deprecated the effect of the matter upon his election?

A. I do not know about his election; it was about his prospects, his reputation, &c.

Q. I understand that in substance he desired you to say as little as possible about it?

A. *Yes, sir, and that is my desire.*

Q. Will you report just about what he did say?

A. I cannot remember the conversation well enough to repeat it.

Q. You can repeat the substance of it.

A. I have given you the substance of it.

Q. How did you happen to retain that little stray memorandum?

A. I no not know: I found it on my table two or three days afterwards: I did not pay any attention to it at the time until I found there was to be a conflict of testimony and I thought that might be something worth preserving.

Q. This conversation was in your room and the figures made there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do I understand you that this loan which Mr. Garfield claims to have been made was in reference to a trip to Europe taken by him a year or two afterwards?

A. I do not know when he took this trip: I know he did not go during that session of Congress; this payment was made to him during that session of 1867-8.

Q. Do you know whether he went during that recess following?

A. I cannot say; I do not know.

Q. Do you not know that he did not go to Europe for nearly two years afterwards?

A. No, I do not. It is my impression that it was two years afterwards; but I cannot remember dates; people ask me about things that occurred a year ago, and I cannot tell whether it was ten years ago or one.

Q. Did you understand in this conversation you had with General Garfield that you detailed to him the history of this matter as to how the statement you had let him have was made up; and did you understand him to concede your statement to be about the truth?

A. Well, I cannot say he would not have been very apt to recollect the amount due him if he had not acceded to my statement.

Q. From the whole conversation, from what he said and the figures that he made, did you understand him to concede to the statement you had made to him as about the truth?

A. Yes; I so understood him.

Q. That statement you made to him was in substance the statement you have made to us in reference to him?

A. Yes, sir.

THIS TESTIMONY CONCLUSIVE.

The above comprises the material parts of Oakes Ames' testimony, which is conclusive. To the offense of being bribed and corrupted by Oakes Ames' cash, Garfield added the crime of perjury, testifying positively that he simply borrowed $300 from Ames and afterward repaid him.

FINDING OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following is the finding of the Poland Republican Investigating Committee, with reference to Garfield's connection with Credit Mobilier.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee are identical with the case of Mr. Kelley to the point of the reception of the check of $329. He agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend bonds and sold them for 97 per cent., and also received the 60 per cent. cash dividend, which, together paid the price of the stock and interest and left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and *Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.* Mr. Ames received all the subsequent dividends and the committee do not find that since the payment of the $329 there has been any communication between Mr. Ames and Mr. Garfield on the subject until this investigation began. Some correspondence between Mr. Garfield and Mr. Ames and some conversations between them during this investigation will be found in the reported testimony.

This is but a single leaf in the record of the man nominated for President at Chicago by the Reformers of Massachusetts, who strained at the gnat (Blaine) and swallowed the camel (De Golyer Garfield.) The same report that fastens corruption upon Garfield, says: "Mr. Blaine never had any interest, direct or indirect, in Credit Mobilier Stock, or stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company?"

T. H.

SET-UP AGAIN.

The Old Story of Tilden's Withdrawal Once More.

Rumors Hayes Will Veto the Deputy Marshals' Bill.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, D. C. June 11, 1880.

TAKE IT FOR WHAT ITS WORTH.

There is a story current here to-night that Speaker Randall, Chairman Atkins of the Appropriation Committee, and other representative Democrats have conferred with Tilden in regard to the nomination of Horatio Seymour for President, and David Davis for Vice President, and that Tilden has agreed to support this combination.

WILL HAYES VETO IT?

There is great diversity of opinion as to what Hayes will do with Bayard's Marshal Bill. The sentiment among Republicans is that the bill will be vetoed. Bayne thinks not, and does not see where Hayes will get his pretext for such action. Cox named Republicans, and notably Kelley, Robeson and Keifer in his speech on the bill to-day, and quoted strongly from Garfield's argument in its favor.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall.

The *Democrat* of Bloomfield, Iowa, compliments Mr. Randall of this State, and seems seriously interested in his future:

In our estimation there is no man in the Democratic party who so fully fills the whosale measures of statesmanlike qualities—after Mr. Tilden—as Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania. As a Democrat his record is unassailable. In all that goes into the make-up of a true man he stands pre-eminent. His Democracy is of the doctrine sort—the theories and practices of the fathers. Yet it is triumphant to an elasticity which fits it to the political necessities of 1880 while not losing sight of the principles of '98.

And outside of and beyond his political and statesmanlike qualities, he possesses the iron will and the undaunted courage which recks not at obstacles of any sort. He is of the kind of men, rare in these days, who if his right eye offended him would it out and cast it from him. Under his treatment the political cancers now eating up the body politic would suffer extirpation. In his hands the keen knife of reform would be used with remorseless severity.

By this, let it be known that next to Samuel J. Tilden the choice of the Bloomfield *Democrat* for President of the United States is Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania.

FOUND GUILTY!

General Garfield Tried by a Jury of His Own Party

On the Credit Mobilier Bribery, and Found Guilty.

An Address by Republicans to the Republicans of His District.

Resolutions Passed by a Convention of Old Western Reserve Abolitionists.

A Scathing Arraignment by Members of His Own Party.

The Salary Grab, The Credit Mobilier Bribe, The De Golyer Paving Contract.

A Republican Document on Garfield Issued by Republicans.

Garfield, "The Ready Champion of Rings and Monopolies."

Garfield's Attempted Defence Shown to be Fraudulent.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE 19th (OHIO) CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We who address you were appointed a Committee for this purpose by an Independent Convention of Republicans assembled for the purpose of putting in nomination a suitable person as candidate for Congress in opposition to James A. Garfield.

The causes which impelled the calling of that Convention and inspired its action are set forth in the resolutions by it adopted and printed herewith. To the indictment contained in those resolutions and the evidence submitted in support thereof we respectfully call your attention and ask your candid consideration.

We have no grievances. We never sought favors at Mr. Garfield's hands and have no personal quarrel with him. On the contrary we have been among his warmest political friends and supporters and now only attack his acts and conduct in public life and the character he has thereby attained.

It is easier to float with the tide than to row against it and we regret the necessity that compels us to denounce him.

It is fitting that as true men we should seek the cause and remedy for this state of ruin and we look not far nor long. Corruption in office and want of wisdom in legislation loom up before us. We review with pride our party history and achievements, but we now see fraud in high places eating at its vitals. Its Revenue officers are found stealing and dividing with whisky rings. Its Secretaries sell post tradeships. Its Congressmen raise their own salaries and make them retroactive; take great fee for argument on pavement jobs before boards of their own creation and pocket the dividends of great frauds like the Credit Mobilier. Corruption rides in $1,600 Landaulets, purchased at Government expense, and Congressmen build palaces at the Capitol while the people toil and sweat under their burdens—they forget that they are but the servants of the Nation and act as if they were its owners seeking to wring from it the greatest possible number of dollars for their own base purposes.

The Republican party has done much to purify itself within itself. Its Whisky Ring Revenue officers are convicted and imprisoned, Belknap is deposed and impeached and only escapes conviction by a technicality. Its Salary Stealing, Credit Mobiler, Pavement Jobbing Congressmen are mostly retired. James A. Garfield remains. Bichard C. Parsons, his compeer as a great patent pavement lawyer nominated without opposition in a district Republican last year by 6,500 majority was hurled at the polls by Henry B. Payne, a Democrat, by 2,593 majority. The office holders nominated him but the brave honest people rebuked them.

James A. Garfield fell from 10,935 majority in 1872 to 2,526 majority in 1874. "Oh what a fall was there my countrymen." Rebuked, shorn of character for truth and integrity, all that is noble in manhood, almost defeated, he stands a sad and blackened monument of avarice and greed.

By the arts of the orator and demagogue, of which he is a consumate master, he is striving and struggling and may postpone the day of his final doom but he bears upon his front the writing on the wall *"mene, mene, takel upharsin."*

"Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

Forgetting his duty to his country and constituents, in his haste to serve his bondholding masters, on the 13th of July, 1876 he committed himself to the defense of that great fraud upon the people, the demonetization of the silver dollar and denounced its restoration as a "swindle on so vast a scale as to make the achievement illustrious."

That speech so weak in its logic and so damning in its political heresies and so ruinious to the high pretensions to statesmanship of its author is suppressed by the Republican editors of his district and is only to be found in the *Congressional Record*. Holding Post offices and places of emolument at his will they dare to raise their voices only in his praise.

If the Republican party would survive it must strike from its rolls the last dishonored name and select only honest, true and brave men to fill its high places.

Flaming oratory upon the horrors of Andersonville and Libbey, and the disordered condition of the South are a poor compensation for want of integrity. The fools who believe that another great Rebellion or payment of the Rebel debt are imminent, are only found in the Postoffice and Lunatic Asylums. The people know better, and that cry of the demagogue to arouse their fears that he may get their votes ought to be of no avail.

G. N. TUTTLE,
P. BOSWORTH,
H. H. HINE,
of Lake county.
J. A. GIDDINGS,
of Ashtabula,
L. E. DURFEE,
of Geauga,
L. D. BROWN,
of Portage.
A. YOUMANS,
of Trumbull.

A REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

DECLARES ITS VIEW OF GARFIELD'S CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS.

[Official Report.]

The Republicans of the Nineteenth Congressional District of Ohio opposed to the return of James A. Garfield to Congress, met in convention at Warren, Ohio, September 7, 1876, and organized by electing Dr. C. W. Ensign of Lake, for Chairman, and L. D. Brown of Portage, and George E. Paine of Lake, Secretaries.

On motion, G. N. Tuttle and J. B. Burrows of Lake, B. F. Perry of Ashtabula, L. D. Brown of Portage, and C. G. Crary of Lake, were chosen a Committee on Resolutions, and H. H. Hine, William E. Hulett, P. Bosworth, J. S. Casement, B. F. Perry and R. M. Murray, were appointed a Committee on Conference for Representative.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whenever in a country like ours, governed by the people through great political parties, a body of its citizens attached to a political party feel constrained from any cause to enter their protest against the action of such party and take separate action in the selection of a candidate for an important office, justice to themselves and a proper regard for the opinion of their fellow citizens require them to state distinctly and clearly the cause and purpose of such action.

THEREFORE, Be it by this Independent Convention of the Republicans of the 19th Congressional District of Ohio, *Resolved*

1st. That dishonesty, fraud and corruption have become so common, notorious and obvious in the administration of our National Government as to be not only humiliating and disgraceful in the estimation of every honest and intelligent citizen, but to imperil the prosperity of the people if not the stability of the Government itself.

2d. *Resolved*, That this deplorable condition of the administration of our National Government is largely due to the election to office, and maintenance therein, of corrupt, dishonest and venal men.

3d. *Resolved*, That it is useless and hypocritical for any political party to declare for reform in its platforms, papers and public addresses while it insists on returning to high official place and power, men who have been notoriously connected with the very schemes of fraud which render reform necessary and urgent; that to send those to enact reform who themselves need reforming to make them honest, is worse than setting the blind to lead the blind.

4th. *Resolved*, That there is no man today officially connected with the administration of our National Government against whom are justly preferred more and graver charges of corruption than are publicly made and abundantly sustained against James A. Garfield, the present Representative of this Congressional District, and the nominee of the Republican Convention for re-election.

5th. *Resolved*, that since he first entered Congress to this day there is scarcely an instance in which rings and monopolies have been arrayed against the interests of the people, that he has been found active in speech or vote upon the side of the latter, but in almost every case he has been the ready champion in the rings and monopolies.

6th. *Resolved*, That we especially charge him with venality and cowardice in permitting Benjamin F. Butler to attach to the Appropriation bill of 1873 that ever-to-be-remembered infamy, the Salary Steal; and in speaking and voting for that measure upon its final passage. And charge him with corrupt disregard of the clearly expressed demand of his constituents that he should vote for its repeal, and with evading said demand by voting for the Hutchinson amendment.

7th. *Resolved*, That we further arraign and denounce him for his corrupt connection with the Credit Mobilier, for his false denials thereof before his constituents, for his perjured denial thereof before a Committee of his peers in Congress, for fraud upon his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to set forth the finding of said Committee and the evidence against him, when in fact, material portions thereof were omitted and garbled.

8th. *Resolved*, That we further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for $5,000 to the DeGolyer Pavement Ring to aid them in securing a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia; selling his influence to aid said Ring in imposing upon the people of said District a pavement which is almost worthless at a price three times its cost, as sworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said Ring in procuring a contract to procure which it corruptly paid $97,000 "for influence;" selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of law, upon the shallow pretext that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartial and competent Court upon an issue solemnly tried.

9th. *Resolved*, That we arraign him for the fraudulent manner in which he attempted in his speech delivered at Warren, on the 19th day of September, 1874, to shield himself from just censure in receiving the before named $5,000, by falsely representing, in said speech, that the Congress of the United States were not responsible for the acts of said Board, nor the United States liable for the debts created thereby, when in truth and in fact, as he then well knew, the said Board of Public Works and the officers of said District were but the agents and instruments of Congress, and the United States was responsible for the indebtedness by them created.

10th. *Resolved*, That we arraign him for gross dereliction of duty as a member of Congress in failing to bring to light and expose the corruption and abuse in the sale of post tradeships, for which the late Secretary Belknap was impeached, when the same was brought to his knowledge by Gen. Hazen in 1872, and can only account for it upon the supposition that his manhood was debauched by the corruption funds, then by him just received, and in his own purse.

11th. *Resolved*, That the law of 1873 known as the act demonetizing silver, was enacted in the interest of Gold rings, Bondholders and Capitalists and against the interest of tax-payers and without their advice or knowledge. That this act, by a single blow, has seriously crippled our power to resume specie payments or pay our national debt in coin. That no sufficient reason has yet been given for this legislation, so dishonest and palpable in its discrimination in favor of the small creditor class and capitalists and against the great debtor class and the industrial interests of the country. That Jas. A. Garfield, during the last session of Congress was the conspicuous defender of this crafty attempt to sacrifice the interests of the people to bondholders and foreign capitalists. That when it was proposed to restore the old silver dollar to the place it had held during our history as a nation as a legal tender for all debts, public and private, he denounced the attempt as "a swindle on so grand a scale as to make the achievement illustrous" and as a "scheme of vast rascality and colossal swindling."

12th. *Resolved*, That neither great ability and experience, or eloquent partisan discussion of the dead issues of the late war will excuse or justify past dishonesty and corruption, or answer as a guaranty of integrity and purity for the future.

13th. *Resolved*, That believing the statements in the foregoing resolutions set forth we cannot, without stultifying our manhood and debasing our self respect, support at the polls the nominee of the Republican Convention of this district for re-election, nor can we, without surrendering our rights as electors and citizens sit silently by and see a man so unworthy again sent to represent us in the National Legislature. That strong in the conviction of right we call upon the electors of this district, irrespective of former or present party attachment, who desire honest Government, to unite with us in an earnest, faithful effort to defeat the re-election of General Garfield and elect in his stead an honest and reliable man.

The Conference Committee reported by resolution as follows:

Resolved, That this Committee unanimously recommend Gen. J. S. Casement as a suitable candidate to be supported and voted for at the coming Congressional election.

The report was accepted and adopted and Gen. J. S. Casement was unanimously nominated by acclamation as candidate for Representative to Congress.

Gen. Casement then came before the Convention and accepted the nomination in a brief, pertinent speech, the action of the Convention and acceptance of the nominee being greeted with enthusiastic applause.

On motion the following District Central Committee was appointed: J. B. Burrows of Lake, R. M. Norton of Ashtabula, L. E. Durfee of Geauga, S. C. Todd of Portage and C. S. Field of Trumbull.

The following were chosen a Committee to prepare an address to the electors of the District: G. N. Tuttle, P. Bosworth and H. H. Hine of Lake, J. A. Giddings of Astabula, L. E. Durfee of Geauga, L. D. Brown of Portage and A. Youmans of Trumbull.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

C. W. ENSIGN, Chirman.
L. D. BROWN, }
GEO. E. PAINE, } Secretaries.

AFTER THOUGHTS.

The Bosses Disgusted and Training Grant For 1884.

Hayes and Sherman to Inaugurate a Campaign for Garfield by Decapitating Grant Men.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1880.

It appears to be well settled in the minds of politicians here that the men who made the nomination of Garfield at Chicago, and boasted of "busting" the machine, must expect little or no support in the campaign from the disgruntled bosses, Cameron, Conkling and Logan. The absolute refusal of Cameron to take the Chairmanship of the National Committee is regarded as conclusive evidence that "independents," "young scratchers" and the Hayes' administration will be left to their own resources in the canvass. Like Rip Van Winkle the bosses have concluded that this time shall "not count" and already have Grant in active training for 1884.

The appointment of Hartrauft for Collector of the Port of Philadelphia over Tutton, who was backed by Cameron and McManes, is a slap in the face for both of the bosses. Hayes and Sherman declare they owe Cameron nothing and Sherman is sour at McManes because he did not support him at Chicago.

It would not be surprising to see W. A. Stone step into Harry McCormick's shoes as District Attorney, since Stone, when here, took pains to let the administration know that McCormick was one of the loudest advocates of the Third Term in Pennsylvania. The indications are that Hayes and Sherman are about to inaugurate a campaign for DeGolyer Garfield by decapitating the Grant men and others who were faithless to the old Iceberg in his candidacy.

THE SPRINGER INVESTIGATION.

Investigation of the anonymous letter addressed to Chairman Springer of the Election Committee, offering him $5,000 to vote for Donnelly in the contest with Washburn, is about concluded, and a report will soon be ready. It will probably point to Agent Finley as the author of the letter. Finley has made a good thing of the matter, financially, having charged for thirty-four days witness' fees at twenty five dollars a day, making a total of $850, in addition to his four hundred dollars attorneys' fees as counsel for Donnelly, which will be paid out of the Treasury.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S POSITION.

A Reiteration of His Statement That He Can Never be a Candidate.

UTICA, N. Y., June 12.—Governor Seymour was yesterday afternoon shown the dispatch to the press from Syracuse stating that the Syracuse *Courier* to-day would urge his nomination and give assurance that he would not decline if nominated. The *Observer* this afternoon publishes the dispatch and adds the following: "There is no truth in the suggestion contained in the foregoing, that Governor Seymour has in any way changed or modified his position. He says now, as he has said all the time, that he is not and cannot be a candidate and that he could not accept a nomination even if one were tendered him. He deems it immoral for any one to enter upon any public office when his health is unequal to the performance of its labors. He alone can judge of this and cannot yield his decision to the opinions of others. He has never anticipated the possibility of his nomination, and had only regarded the mention of his name as one of the coincidents which always mark political speculations before the meeting of a Convention. In reply to any complimentary allusions to himself, he has always distinctly and clearly stated his purpose to withdraw from any active part in public affairs, although he felt a deep interest in the success of the party to which he was attached. In stating what he says upon this point we only repeat his own words since the appearance of the above dispatch in the newspapers, and we do so to meet his views and not our own."

THOSE who desire a good article to restore gray hair to its youthful color, we would recommend them to purchase Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, a most excellent and valuable preparation. Sold by all druggists.

GRANT FOR 1884.

Latest Plans of the Senatorial Triumvirate.

Cameron, Logan and Conkling Relying upon Garfield's Defeat to Make the Country Cry Out for the Old Commander.

[A. K. McClure's Chicago Dispatch in Philadelphia Times.]

I believe that the resources and estimated strength of Grant as a candidate have been very generally underestimated by his opponents. Had he been nominated there would have been a chill throughout the Republican ranks such as the nomination of Taylor over Clay sent throughout the Whig party in 1848. The great heart of the organization that throbs so warmly for Blaine would have been pulseless for a season, and there would have been protests and bolts, and many would have quietly retired to neutral ground, and if the election were but sixty days distant almost any man but Tilden would have defeated Grant overwhelmingly. But the election does not come around until November, and those who counted on an easy defeat of Grant would have been fearfully disappointed. From the day of his nomination there would have been portentious murmurs in the Democratic ranks of the South. Makone of Virginia, Stephens and Lochrane of Georgia, and a score of other prominent men who will oppose Garfield, would have only awaited favorable time and circumstances to declare for Grant, and Virginia, North Carolina and Florida would have been debatable from the start. The one great obstacle to Grant's success was Ohio. He would have been defeated there at any time in the three months after his nomination, and it is probable that even as late as October Ohio would have obstinately refused to elect the Grant State ticket, which would have doomed him to defeat. With Ohio lost to Grant in October, the South would have consolidated against him, and New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Indiana would have been thrown to the Democrats. But would Ohio have been lost? The whole issue of the contest would have rested with a State that has an unbounded Republican majority, and the Grant leaders would have made such a campaign as has never been in the history of our elections. Sherman would have been on the ticket with him, and all the power of the Government, all the power of the banks, all the interests of capital and business, and all the money that could be employed with the remotest prospect of controlling votes would have been thrown into the battle for Grant, while Garfield will be left to the ordinary appliances of the party to shape his doubtful battle in Ohio. There is nothing within the range of skill, courage, desperation, venality or fraud that would not have been summoned to the cause of Grant and success in Ohio in October would have made every Republican State in the North vote for him in November, and Virginia, North Caralina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louistana would have cast their electoral votes for him whenever his election was assured without them.

NEW YORK WOULD HAVE BEEN CARRIED.

New York could not have been made to vote for Grant against any Democrat but Tilden, but the electoral vote of New York is in the hands of the Grant men even against the people, and they would have stopped at no revolutionary process to secure it whenever it had become a necessity. Governor Cornell would have the strong Conkling Legislature and the choice of electors would have been committed either to the several districts or to the Legislature itself, just as the emergency demanded. The Grant managers would have forced the contest to white heat and made the party assent to any measure of violence and fraud to defeat the Democracy. When it is considered that the same men made the party and the nation assent to the Hayes' fraud, what would they not do to make Grant President, and why should they doubt the submission of both party and country? The South would have been forced into violence, Hamburg massacres would have been planned in the National Committee, and Fraud would have been offered to the distracted republic as the embodiment of peace, safety and and prosperity.

I regard it as most fortunate for the country that this desperate battle has been averted, and for that reason I welcome the nomination of Garfield. I would have been grieved at the defeat of Blaine, for all who know him, outside of the bitterness of partisan and factious strife, must love him; but General Garfield may be elected with little harm to the nation and he may be defeated with comparatively regret. If elected he would make a weak, but well-meaning Executive, much after the style of Hayes, only ranging above the infirmities of his predecessor. Weak men never imitate their equals. They exhibit their weakness by imitating impossibilities and every lucky subaltern multiplies his defects by posing as a Napoleon. His first grave exhibition of weakness was given within an hour after his unexpected nomination, when he allowed Conkling to extort from him consent that Ohio should second the nomination of Arthur for Vice President. It was Conkling's proudest achievement, for it enabled him to snatch the laurels of victory from his conquerors. He cares not for the election of Garfield, but he did care to bear home with him the evidence that he had personally dictated terms to the Convention by the selection of a Vice Presidential candidate who stamps the imperial coat-of-arms of Conklingism upon the Republican banner of New York. If New York shall be carried, the victory will be Conkling's; if it shall be lost, it will be the defeat of Garfield and the responsibility for the disaster will be charged upon the anti-Grant combination. He personally demanded and forced the acceptance of Arthur from Garfield, and for the first time in the history of the Government a mere machine partisan, with no pretensions to statesmanship, is nominated for Vice President. Think of the possibility of Chester A. Arthur, but lately dismissed from a Collectorship by his own party for corrupt prostitution of office, becoming President of the United States! How many scratchers must the thought crystallize in the Empire State?

GRANT TAKING IT PHILOSOPHICALLY.

General Grant quietly stepped into the Palmer House at ten o'clock this morning, and I never saw him look more gentle or composed. He came unheralded, at least to the multitude, and witnessed with complacency the profuse floral and bunting decorations of the Palmer rotunda and lobbies, which were intended to celebrate his nomination. He chatted pleasantly in passing his acquaintances, walked leisurely to the ladies' parlor, and the outer doors closed against all when he entered. In half an hour he stepped out in the same unostentatious manner, and the faces of Cameron, Logan and Storrs were visible as the lieutenants with whom he had been in conference. What transpired in that brief council of war will probably never be known to the public, but after Grant had hurried off to the Milwaukee train both Cameron and Logan said publicly that Grant would be nominated without opposition in 1884. I hazard little in saying

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office---Post Building, No. 145 Wood Stree

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880.

THE Democratic National Convention meets in Cincinnati on Tuesday next. We expect to print a full report of its proceedings in the next issue of THE WEEKLY POST, but in order to do so it may be necessary to hold the paper back for a day or two. Our readers will therefore understand the delay, should there be any.

GARFIELD VS. HAYES.

No President has sent so many partizan vetoes to Congress as the present occupant of the White House. For the most part his messages are weak and flimsy, and this is especially the case with the veto of the Deputy Marshal's bill, sent to the Senate on Monday. This measure was designed to correct admitted unjust and partizan features of the Federal election law. It authorized the Federal Judges to appoint the election deputies, but required they should be appointed "in equal numbers "from different political parties, and "shall be well known citizens of good "moral character and actual residents "in the voting precincts in which their "duties are performed, and shall not be "candidates for any office at such "election."

This is all there is of the law Mr. HAYES vetoes. It is in the interest of fair elections, and on the same principle as our Pennsylvania election laws, which require representation of different political parties on the election boards.

It is an important fact, just at this time, that the vetoed law was suggested by General GARFIELD the Republican candidate for President, and that in discussing the subject he gave the most cordial indorsement to the principle of the bill HAYES vetoes. We quote from the *Congressional Record* General GARFIELD'S speech some weeks ago on this bill, which was then pending as a rider on an appropriation bill. Singularly enough the speech answers some of the feeble points made against the vetoed bill in HAYES' message. Says GARFIELD:

Under the law as it now stands the supervisors themselves are appointed by the courts and from the different political parties. Now, can any valid reason be given on the merits of the case why their assistants, whose first and chief duty is to aid them in the discharge of their quasi-judicial duties, should not also be appointed by the court as they themselves are appointed, without regard to political affiliation? The argument that these officers should not be appointed by the court because they are under the orders of the marshal falls to the ground when the plain fact is known that they serve the supervisors rather than marshal. But we are told that if the special deputies should be appointed from different political parties there would be no unity of action among them in the execution of the law. I am not willing to confess, for I do not believe it to be true, that this country is so far gone into debasement and anarchy that the fair-minded people in any democratic township or ward can truthfully say, "There is no republican in this precinct who can be trusted to aid in executing the election law," or that they will in any republican community say, "There is no democrat in all the borders of this district whom we can trust to help carry out a fair election law." When I am compelled to believe this I shall say that my country is no longer capable of self-government, is no longer worthy of freedom.

Our laws provide for summoning the *posse comitatus* as the extreme civil remedy for suppressing disorder and keeping peace. What is the *posse comitatus* but the whole body of by-standers—men of all political parties? The theory of our Government is that in the last civil resort we summon all men without distinction of party to act as conservators of the peace. If the by-standers, without distinction of party, can be trusted to perform this important duty, surely we can trust such as the court on its high responsibility shall appoint to aid in securing a fair election. It ought constantly to be remembered that no one of these special deputy marshals has any power to put down a riot at the polls, unless the marshal under his hand and seal, in writing, shall specially empower such special deputy to do that thing. And let it also be remembered that this amendment in no way interferes with the power of the marshal to appoint as many general deputy marshals as may be needed to suppress disorder.

No thoughtful man can fail to see great danger in a close and bitterly contested national election. In common with my party associates I believe that these election laws are great and beneficent safeguards to the fair and free expression of the national will. Now, if the adoption of a measure like this will harness the two great political parties to these election laws, by the bonds of common consent and mutual co operation for their enforcement, it will be a benefit that will far outweigh any silent advantage that can be gained by retaining wholly within our party the appointment of a few officers to aid the supervisors. I believe this measure will not weaken but will strengthen the authority of the election laws, and will remove from them the only reasonable ground of complaint that the other side have made against them.

I resist the amendment only because it is a rider which should not be a part of the appropriation bill; but as a measure by itself, clearly and plainly drawn, I will cordially support it. I agree that ours is a party Government, and I believe in parties, especially in my own; but when we come to the ballot-box where citizens of all parties meet to enjoy the highest rights of freemen, all parties should unite in enforcing those just and necessary laws designed to secure free, fair, and peaceable National elections throughout the Union.

The bill vetoed by HAYES is "a measure by itself, clearly and plainly drawn," and General GARFIELD would have voted for it, we have no doubt, had he not been at Chicago working for JOHN SHERMAN for the Presidential nomination, when it was before the House.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

The Republicans in the House on Monday by the revolutionary action of refusing to vote, and thus breaking a quorum, and stopping all public business, prevented action by the House on the joint rule which passed the Senate, regulating the method of counting and declaring the electoral vote.

Mr. BICKNELL of Indiana, seeing that it was impossible to pass the bill in the face of these revolutionary proceedings, had its further consideration postponed and it was made the special order for the first Monday of December next.

The Democrats proposed a plan for counting the vote before the election. It is a fair and equitable measure. The Republicans by revolutionary proceeding prevented its passage. No plan can now be adopted until after the election. This may develop unexpected contingencies and suggest a different rule. For this the Republicans are responsible.

It is well understood the Republicans in case of disputed returns intend to plant themselves on the ground that the President of the Senate shall count and declare the result.

This will no more be tolerated than will another JOE BRADLEY-GARFIELD Electorial Commission. Congress declares the result and its declaration will be enforced. There is no doubt on that point. The Republicans gain nothing by their opposition to the proposed Senate rule, unless it be to satisfy Democrats that the Presidential thieves of the Republican party are now plotting treasonable and revolutionary methods in relation to the electoral count.

—The Philadelphia *Times* of Monday advises GARFIELD to hurry on to Washington, and stop the revolutionary opposition of his friends to the new joint rule regulating the count. The *Times* says:

Gen. Garfield should soberly consider that the people will never bow to a fraudulently elected Vice President arbitrarily resorting to fraud to declare his successor elected. The nation has borne the consuming shame of Vice President Wheeler's fraudulent occupancy of the chair of the Senate, but it will not forbear should the creature of that shame attempt to transmit a perpetual reign of fraud upon the Republic. Peace now rules throughout the land, and the party or candidate that threatens to disturb the public tranquility or to make its disturbance possible by revolutionary acts, will be defeated in November as surely as night succeeds the day. Will General Garfield justify himself before the country and suppress the revolutionary spirit of his partisans? If he shall do so, he will vastly lessen the chances of his defeat, and preserve his honor whether elected or defeated.

TWO GRADES OF PUBLIC MEN.

The Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, in closing their report and commenting on the action of GARFIELD and others in accepting stock from OAKES AMES, declines to read the offenders any lecture on the moralities of the operation, but says: "We commend to them and to all men the letter of the venerable Senator BAYARD in response to an offer of some of this stock." This letter is in response to a note from Mr. MCCOMB bluntly offering the stock to Senator JAMES A. BAYARD, who wrote in reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 14, 1868.

"MY DEAR SIR: I received this evening your letter of this date informing me that Mr. Ames of Massachusetts, had $1,000 or $2,000 of stock in the Credit Mobilier for me. My son [now Senator Thos. F. Bayard] in a letter which I received this morning informed me of your short conversation with him and that it was to your friendly feeling I was indebted for the subscription to what you tell me is 'a good thing.' I am, however, utterly in the dark as to the nature and the object of this corporation, and you will oblige me if you will give my son as much information as you have in relation to them. I do not know Mr. Ames personally and must wait, of course, until he addresses me on the subject. I take it for granted that the corporation has no application to make to Congress on which I shall be called to act officially, as I could not consistently with my views of duty vote upon a question in which I have a pecuniary interest. Whether I become the owner of this stock or not, I am obliged to you for your intention to benefit me. As I must of course pay for any stock I get, please let my son have full information as to its prospective value. Your communication I consider, as you have indicated, confidential except as to him, and he and I are almost one person. Yours very truly,

JAMES A. BAYARD."

"H. S. McComb, Esq."

This lays down the rule of conduct that controls honest and conscientious public men in the face of the temptation that met Mr. GARFIELD and before which he fell. The venerable Senator BAYARD declared he could not accept stock in a corporation which might have interests before Congress on which he would be called officially to act. Therefore he rejected precisely the amount the pliable GARFIELD accepted. It was given to GARFIELD to control his action and votes as a member of the House, by making him a party in interest with the Oakes Ames corporation. "Get them interested in it," said AMES, and we can rely on their votes to protect their own property." And to swindle the Goverment and people he might have added.

Contrast GARFIELD'S conduct with that of another son of Ohio, who had the same old-fashioned notions of honesty and duty as the late Senator BAYARD. When SALMON P. CHASE was Secretary of the Treasury, JAY COOKE purchased for him some shares in a Pennsylvania railroad which he proposed to hold as an investment. Contrary to his expectation Mr. CHASE was unable to pay for it. COOKE continued to hold it, but finally sold it at a profit of $4,200 and sent a check for that amount, proposing to treat the advance purchase money made by COOKE as a temporary loan. Mr. CHASE returned the check, saying he could not accept the favor. In his letter he referred to the fact that he had been clothed with remarkable powers over the currency, and that he had determined to avoid every act that would occasion suspicion of availing himself of his knowledge and position to put money into his pocket. His closing paragraph was, "In order to be able to render the most efficient service to our country, it is essential for me to be right as well as to seem right, and to seem right as well as to be right." Note the contrast.

IT is said DON CAMERON, although solicited by De Golyer GARFIELD, remains fixed in his determination not to take the Chairmanship of the Republican campaign committee. We suppose the exact state of affairs is that there is some chaffering about the terms, and as soon as GARFIELD meets CAMERON'S views DON will take the place. He needs it and all other aids to maintain his position in this State.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Messrs. BAYNE and ERRETT were renominated for Congress on Tuesday. So long as we are to have Republican Congressmen from this county, the selection of Col. BAYNE is well enough. He is recognized in Washington as a growing member. ERRETT'S development is backwards, and continued service only emphasizes his unfitness for the place. He has neither influence or capacity. Two speeches, never delivered, but written out and published in *The Record*, there to slumber till GABRIEL sounds his trumpet, comprise the sum of Major ERRETT'S achievements this session. He writes a long letter to the Convention, one half of which is devoted to libeling the Democracy, and the other half to eating humble pie for having, in an unaccountable burst of sincerity, bolted GARFIELD'S nomitation for Speaker, because he was a free trader. ERRETT, with GARFIELD'S record and votes before him, taking the duty off iron and steel, and putting it on tea and coffee, has the true CAMERON ring audacity in falsehood, and declares GARFIELD as good a Protectionist as there is in Allegheny county. Major ERRETT has the consolation of knowing that had not snap-judgment been taken in the nomination he would have been beaten in the Convention. The Democrats, however, will endeavor to make him useful by keeping him at home.

It is impossible to learn how the candidates for the Legislature stand on the U. S. Senatorship, and that is a secret that will not leak out until they get together in Harrisburg next winter and proposals are received. The chances are that QUAY and the Ring have captured most of them, although in the Allegheny and Second (Pittsburgh) districts resolutions were passed favoring JOHN H. HAMPTON and GALUSHA A. GROW for the U. S. Senate. In the Second district exposures were made of attempted briberies, but virtue triumphed. The South Side Senatorial Convention was one of the worst, mob-law and turbulence, well seasoned with whisky and beer, ruling the gathering. There was a bolt over the nomination of Dr. ARNHOLT, about half of the Convention adjourning to meet a week hence.

The District Attorney Convention was noisy and turbulent, and was invaded by a mob. The result was a bolt. The remaining delegates renominated ROBB and the seceders referred the questions in dispute to the County Committee.

On the whole, the Conventions were fully up to the character the Republicans of Allegheny county have achieved for their nominating gatherings. "The insatiate lust for office," to quote the Chicago platform, drove the delegates and lobbyests to drunkenness and rowdyism, and some of the Conventions were little better than turbulent and noisy mobs. The delegates were about the sickest set of politicians over GARFIELD'S nomination that could be got together. He was indorsed by some of them in a perfunctory manner that evidenced little zeal or enthusiasm.

The results of the Legislative Conventions give the Democrats a good opportunity to gain several members in the county. There are a good many Republicans in this county who will repudiate the Ring job to put Pardon Board QUAY in the United States Senate. The following is the ticket nominated:

CONGRESS.

Twenty-second District—Russell Errett.
Twenty-third District—Thomas M. Bayne.

SENATE.

Forty-third District—John Upperman.
Forty-fourth District—John C. Newmyer.
Forty-fifth District—Dr. M. A. Arnholt.

LEGISLATIVE.

First District—Alfred Slack, Nicholas Voeghtly, James Parkhill, Allegheny.
Second District—Wm. Flinn, John Knowland, Pittsburgh.
Third District—No nomination.
Fourth District—R. M. McClarran, S. R. Baldwin, S. H. French, Ed. Coates.
Fifth District—J. W. Morrison, A. B. Campbell.
Sixth District—J. W. Nesbit, Alexander Walker.

COUNTY.

District Attorney—John S. Robb.
Assistant District Attorney—J. A. McQuade.
Director of Poor—Henry Chalfant.

CONSPIRACY HATCHING.

The postponement of the joint rule for counting the electoral vote and declaring the result, until next winter after the election, will not defeat it. The Democrats have the power and will pass it when Congress reassembles. The Republicans have assumed the untenable ground it is the province of *De Facto* WHEELER to count the votes. Their recent action shows they do not want the electoral question settled at all, but prefer to leave it open and watch for chances for fraud and violence.

Here is the Radical revolutionary program as it is understood in Washington.

First—To prepare, in the event of the election of a Democrat, a contesting list of electoral votes from States which have been carried by small majorities by the Democratic candidate.

Second—To insist upon the power of William A. Wheeler, fraudulent Vice President, to open, count and declare the result of the votes.

Third—To insist that Mr. Wheeler, acting in a ministerial capacity, but for the occasion vested with judicial powers beyond right of appeal or review, shall declare the result as it may seem good for him to do.

Fourth—To maintain that the Senators representing the States and the members representing the people of the States shall submit to the decree of Mr. Wheeler.

Fifth—In the event of both Houses failing to concede this arbitrary power to the fraudulent Vice President, the minority will attempt by revolutionary means to inaugurate James A. Garfield.

This conspiracy will do well enough to hatch, but it can't go through, and Republicans will do well to make a note of it. The American people have submitted to a Presidential fraud for the last time.

WOLFE of Union has been unanimously nominated for re-election to the Legislature. Two years hence he will trouble the ringsters as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

SEVEN hundred Americans sailed for Europe from New York on Saturday, to spend a million or two on the Continent.

IT is a very common remark from Republicans that GARFIELD would never have been nominated had his record been known.

HON. MORGAN R. WISE had a walk-over in Westmoreland and is the unanimous choice of Green county for Congress. Virtue is its own reward.

WINDOM was born in Ohio and is now kicking himself for not staying there, as he thinks the Presidential nomination would have come to him without fail.

IT looks as if the independent press of the country was going to make it too hot for GARFIELD to stay in the field. The offer they make to assist in his defence, if he has one, is rather patriotic. Certainly quite liberal.

FROM the number of names likely to be presented to the Cincinnati Convention, it is not likely there will be any necessity for dark horses. Indeed, no man will be placed before the Convention whose name and record will not stand the severest test.

JUDGE TAFT, a Stalwart of Cincinnati and Attorney General under GRANT, tells the Cincinnati *Gazette* "the Chicago Convention was the most corrupt ever held in this country, and oceans of money were spent." The product, GARFIELD and ARTHUR, is therefore in accordance with the eternal fitness of things.

THE Irish population at the end of May was 5,363,590, having been reduced again during the last three months by emigration. This brings it back almost to the number of 1803—5,215,329, since which time it had continued to increase. The lowest recorded total, however, was in 1875, or 5,309,494.

WELL-informed Ring Republicans say that ARTHUR is a first class man and a desirable candidate for Vice President. They declare that he is just such a man as the late R. W. MACKEY in his works and ways and character. We in Pennsylvania now know what a fine Vice President the ring has offered to the people. "Do they like the picture."

THESE are three things the Republicans ask the country to do: First, approve the Credit Mobilier transaction; second, endorse the right of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to take money from contractors in order to have their doubtful claims paid, and the obliquity of moral perceptions which sees no impropriety in such transactions; third, to bestow the country's highest honor on one who was instrumental in cheating the people out of a President of their choice, and who was a bold defender of all the frauds and crimes at the base of HAYES' Presidential title.

THE horrors of last Friday night on Long Island Sound, where hundreds of men, women and children were struggling for life in the water at midnight, are but faintly described and cannot be realized. The dead are murdered, yet none will be punished for their death. Over-crowded boats, unserviceable life preservers, greed for money, inexcusable carelessness, tell the tale. A mother is willing to die, if but her child is saved. A cool head and strong arm saves both. A man is struggling for life, when some one cries its only a "nigger," let him go A young man, to his eternal credit, replied like a true hero that he was, "I will save him whether he be black or white."

THE total shipments of wheat from our Atlantic ports during the past two months were 16,724,671 bushels, an increase of 3,635,946 bushels, or nearly 28 per cent. over the shipments of the corresponding period in 1879, when they were greater than they had ever been known before. During the past two months the shipments from Montreal show a decrease as compared with the corresponding period last year, which is another indication that the new protection policy in Canada is not helping the export trade of that country, and that business by the Canadian route is falling off steadily while from our Atlantic ports it is increasing.

ONE of the victims of the Narragansett disaster was a Methodist pastor of New York, the Rev. Mr. Lockwood. It does not appear that he had any special premonition of the facts so soon to overtake him, but it is certainly a queer coincidence that he should have written on the fly leaf of a copy of Tom Paine's "Age of Reason," which he had with him in his stateroom: "If I go down with this boat to-night, I should be ashamed to have this book found with me, were it not that I read it to refute its doctrines." The number of preachers who acquaint themselves at first hand with the views of the men against whom they thunder from the pulpit is not so large that any of them can well be spared; the knowledge of the use to which he put his last hours will heighten the regret that the Rev. Mr. Lockwood was not rescued in time.

AFTER Mr. Hayes was nominated at Cincinnati Mr. Conkling did not speak to him, and since he has been inaugurated Mr. Conkling has not been to the White House, has not seen Mr. Hayes, and has asked no favor of the administration. Mr. Conkling, after the nomination of Garfield at Chicago, went to his room at the hotel and locked himself in, and later he paid no attention to an intimation that Mr. Garfield would like to see him. In the Hayes campaign Conkling, although he made one speech, never once mentioned Hayes' name. That he has never spoken to him since his nomination is well known, nor has he signed a letter of recommendation to office. Hayes was weak enough once to invite him to a state dinner, and Conkling was boor enough to pay no attention to the invitation.

ONE of the richest and most famous monasteries in Italy is that of Monte Casino on the lines of railway between Rome and Naples; it was founded in 520, and has continuously existed ever since. Its library is wonderfully rich in written and printed documents, and even of the domain are adequate to maintain the institution. Its abolition and confiscation are now urged by the Italian radicals.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

Reduced Rates for the Weekly Post for the Campaign.

Circulate Democratic Truth and Democratic Success is Certain.

In order to secure as large a circulation as possible for THE WEEKLY POST, for the Presidential Campaign, which will actively commence with the Cincinnati nominations next week, it will be issued at the annexed rates for the campaign, but only up to and including the issue of November 27th, 1880.

10	Copies to one address, 5 months,	$4 20
10	" " " " 4 "	3 40
10	" " " " 3 "	2 50
10	" " " " 2 "	2 00
10	" " " " 1 "	1 00

Postage prepaid. A large eight-page newspaper. Fifty-six columns. Brim full of all matters of interest relating to the canvass. The best campaign document of the day. Let every Democrat who feels an interest in the election of the Cincinnati nominees aid in forming clubs.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE PUZZLED CENSUS-TAKER.

"Got any boys?" the marshal said
To a lady from over the Rhine;
And the lady shook her flaxen head
And civilly answered, "Nine!"

"Got any girls?" the marshal said
To the Lady from over the Rhine;
And again the lady shook her head
And civilly answered, "Nine!"

"But some are dead?" the marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again the lady shook her head
And civilly answered, "Nine!"

"Husband, of course?" the marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again she shook her flaxen head
And civilly answered, "Nine!"

"The d—l you have!" the marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again she shook her flaxen head
And civilly answered, "Nine!"

"Now what do you mean by shaking your head
And always answering 'Nine!'"
"Ich kann kein Englisch!" civilly said
The lady from over the Rhine.

John G. Saxe.

THE present Parliament contains about 150 non-Episcopalians.

THE Chicago *Tribune* now spells have "hav," and favorite without an e.

A FRENCH writer thinks that Alsace and Lorraine are as little Germanized now as they were ten years ago.

IN the opinion of the *Saturday Review* the diplomacy of the United States is always aggressive and pugnacious, if not litigious.

THE Chicago *Tribune* suggests that John Logan resign from the Senate, that Gen. Grant may be elected Senator from Illinois.

THE proprietor of a Louisville bone factory announces that persons leaving their bones with him can have them ground at short notice.

FARIBAULT, Minn., lays claim to having the oldest horse in the country. It is a 46-year-old mare, a descendant of the original Justin Morgan.

UTICA, N. Y., was ten months subscribing $4,000 to finish a church building, and only four days raised $50,000 to establish a new brewery.

AFTER gazing silently at the electric lamps of the Palmer House for a long time a colored Republican delegate ejaculated; "That's boss oil."

ROME sticks to its project of a world's fair for 1885-6. An English company has offered for twelve millions of dollars to guarrantee its success.

JOSH BILLINGS has found one thing that money cannot buy, and that is the wag of a dog's tail. It is an honest expression of opinion on the part of the dog.

GENERAL BEN HARRISON says that the voting for Garfield in the Convention was intended as an experiment. Many of those who voted for him did not think that he would be nominated.

A SAN FRANCISCO man has been indicted for snoring. It was shown that his nose could be heard clear across the street, and that on certain nights he had kept as many as ten persons awake.

A. H. CLARK, of Groton has a ram that thinks. It thinks enough to butt apple trees, when there is fruit on them, until until the apples drop off, when it stops thinking and goes to eating.

AMERICAN satins are in excellent quality this season, especially those in brocaded or printed designs, which compare favorably with the imported satins, and have the advantage of being much less expensive.

THE Czar is the only crowned widower and Victoria the only crowned widow among the European potentates. Alfonso and Christine of Spain are the youngest wedded couple; William and Augusta of Germany the eldest.

THE teacher had been telling the story of David, and said, in ending, "All this happened more than three thousand years ago." Whereupon one little witch looked up and said: "Oh, dear ma'am, what a memory you have got!"

ROME spends two hundred thousand dollars on its public schools, of which ten years ago it had none at all. The Romans now evince great alacrity in attending the schools, and the latter are entirely inadequate to the demand of the population.

THE other day, at Chicago, Mrs. Belva Lockwood denounced as a crime the action of the Chicago School Board forbidding the employment of married women as teachers, saying that a woman has as much right to support her husband as a husband has to support his wife.

HENRY CLAY, the grandson of the famous statesman, was given a parting dinner by his associates of the bar and old friends, at Louisville, Ky., the other day. One of the toasts read: "Young Harry Clay; he will truly deserve the title of discoverer when he finds a race of people who never heard of the fame of his ancestor." Mr. Clay will sail with Captain Howgate on the 15th instant and expects to be gone about three years.

THIRTY small boys were arrested in Dallas, Texas, for giving a negro minstrel show without a license, the complainant being the owner of an old building which they had used without permission. They were tried before the Mayor, who said:—"I find the prisoners guilty and fine them $1 each. The alternative is one day in jail." The consternation among the offenders was very great. "But," his Honor added, "I was a boy once myself, and went on the end in just such a performance. I will pay these fines myself."

NEXT WEEK'S WORK.

The Usual Jarring About Tickets to Cincinnati Convention.

Governor Seymour's Last Letter of Declination.

The Sentiment of the Pennsylvania Delegates.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—There is every prospect of an animated contest between the friends of the several Democratic candidates regarding the managment of the Convention here. The local committee, in charge of the preparations, claims the right to appoint the sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers, police and other officers, and to distribute tickets of admission to the Convention. This, it says, has always been recognized as a privilege of the local committee, and, as the committee is responsible for the proper care of the hall, it insists that the claim is a just one. On the other hand, the sub-committee of the National Committee, having in charge the Convention, claims these rights.

Senator Barnum, Chairman of the sub-committee, has written, it is said, to Col. Harris, the head of the local committee, informing him that sub-committee will hold and exercise these rights. This sub-committee is largely composed of Tilden men, and it is openly charged here that the object of its action is to pack the galleries and lobbies of the Convention for Tilden. This does not at all suit the local committee. The chairman of this committee is a Jewett man, but he is a man of character and wants to see fair play for all. The sub-committee will arrive here to-morrow, when it is expected that the struggle for control of the Convention will begin. The local committee is in a position to make a very strong resistance and as the indications are that the Tilden men are desperate, the probability is that this first bout in the contest will be a very interesting one.

At a meeting of press representatives, appointed by the local committee in charge of the arrangements for the Convention, to-day, it was decided that only the legitimate representatives of the daily press, properly accredited, will be provided with seats in the Convention. These, upon their arrival, will register at No. 20 West Fourth street, and none but actual telegraphic correspondents for the daily press will be admitted to the press platform.

URGING MR. TILDEN'S NAME.

The Tilden delegates from New York have prepared a circular, under the head of "Proposals for the Consideration of delegates to the Democratic National Convention," which they will distribute on their arrival in Cincinnati. It is as follows:—

1. Did the people elect Samuel J. Tilden President of the United States in 1876?
2. Is he not to-day the *de jure* President?
3. Have not he and the people by whom he was elected been defrauded of the rightful Constitutional possession of that office by a conspiracy concocted and consummated under the forms of a law constituting a so-called Electoral Commission?
4. Has not the House of Representatives denounced the fraud, and put on record the fact that Samuel J. Tilden is the constitutionally elected Chief Magistrate of the Republic?
5. If Samuel J. Tilden was elected by a majority of the popular vote in 1876, can a Democratic Convention consistently, fairly and justly give the nomination to any other candidate?
6. Is it not the first duty of a Democratic Convention to rectify the wrong and to show its abhorrence of the crime committed against the principle of popular suffrage by the nomination of the man who in 1876 was elected President?
7. With what consistency or justice can any other Democrat contest for the nomination under the circumstances?
8. If Mr. Tilden was elected President is not the Democratic party in Convention assembled bound to vindicate that election by again submitting his name to the suffrage of his fellow-citizens?
9. The Republican party defrauded the people of the United States by installing Rutherford B. Hayes in the Presidency to which Samuel J. Tilden was elected. Will a Democratic Convention substitute another candidate for the man whom that Convention must declare in its platform was cheated of the Presidency?
10. Will not Republican papers and Republican leaders say, and with great force, if Samuel J. Tilden was, as you charge, defrauded of the office to which you insist he was elected why do you deprive him of the opportunity of again appealing to the people, and why do you deprive the people of the opportunity to vindicate his title? The people decided in 1876 on the claims of the rival candidates; let the people decide in 1880, and there is not a Democrat who cast his vote for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876 who will not cast his vote for him in the approaching election.

PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.

[N. Y. Herald's Philadelphia Special.]

Answers from so many delegates have been received that the following list of the position of Pennsylvania's delegates to Cincinnati can be stated with accuracy their preferences being for the candidate, in the order named:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Lewis C. Cassidy—Seymour, Bayard, Hancock.
William S. Stenger—Tilden.
R. M. Speer—Seymour, Hancock.
William L. Scott—Tilden.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

Dist.
1—Dallas Sanders—Tilden.
George McGowan—Seymour, Hancock, Bayard.
2—John R. Read—Tilden.
R. P. Dechert—Seymour, Hancock, Bayard.
3—Thomas J. Barger—Seymour, Hancock.
Wm. McMullen—Randall, Hancock.
4—Henry Donahue—Tilden, Hancock, Randall.
Sam'l Josephs—Seymour, Hancock, Bayard.
5—Frederick Gerker—Tilden, Randall, Hancock.
Edward H. Flood—Seymour, Hancock.
6—J. Larkin Forwood—Bayard.
Joseph B. Baker—Bayard.
7—Harman Yerkes—Hancock.
J. Wright Apple—Hancock.
8—Daniel Ermentrout—Tilden, Hancock.
Thomas D. Fister—Hancock, Bayard.
9—W. U. Hensel—Seymour, Randall.
B. J. McGraun—Seymour, Randall.
10—W. H. Snowden—Tilden.
Henry W. Scott—Hancock.
11—David Lowenberg—Hancock.
Charles B. Staples—Hancock.
12—R. Bruce Ricketts—Hancock.
F. J. Fitzsimmons—Hancock.
13—James Ellis—Tilden.
James B. Reilly—Tilden.
14—Grant Weidman—Hancock, Seymour, Bayard.
B. F. Meyers—Seymour, Hancock.
15—Robert A. Packer—Seymour, Hancock, Tilden.
L. Grampf—Tilden.
16—John J. Metzgar—Bayard, Tilden.
Henry Sherwood——.
17—A. S. Landis——.
W. J. Baer—Hancock.
18—D. M. Crawford—Seymour, Hancock.
C. M. Duncan—Hancock.
19—C. F. Black—Field.
Wm. McSherry—Seymour, Hancock.
20—E. A. Bigler—Seymour.
J. N. Cassanova—Seymour.
21—Edgar Cowan—Tilden.
C. E. Boyle—Seymour, Hancock.
22—E. A. Wood—Tilden.
John B. Larkin—Tilden.
23—Malcolm Hay—Tilden.
C. F. McKenna—Tilden.
24—George W. Miller—Tilden.
William Gordon—Tilden.
25—J. B. Knox—Seymour, Hancock.
George A. Jenks—Seymour, Tilden.
26—J. B. Brawley—Tilden.
L. McQuiston—Tilden.
27—George A. Allen—Seymour.
H. B. Plummer—Seymour.

RECAPITULATION.

First choice—Tilden, 20; Seymour, 16; Hancock, 12; Bayard, 4; Randall, 3; Field, 1; not known, 2. Total, 58.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S POSITION.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The following is Gov. Seymour's letter alluded to by him in an interview published yesterday. Mr. Spriggs, to whom the letter was addressed, is a delegate from the Oneida district to Cincinnati:

A Syracuse special says Governor Seymour passed through that city yesterday, on his way to Aurora, to deliver an address to the young ladies of Wells College. He expressed the opinion the National Convention at Cincinnati would be quiet and harmonious, and would arrive at its conclusion without delay or bitter controversy. The Governor looked the very picture of health. He goes from Aurora to Oleau, a remote town in Chattaqua county. He will remain in the latter place a week or more, probably being absent from his home at Deerfield during the Convention. Some people are inclined to believe there is some significance in thus absenting himself.

UTICA, June 15.

Hon. J. Thomas Spriggs:

DEAR SIR—My name has been spoken of in connection with the nomination to be made in Cincinnati next week, and as you are a delegate from the district in which I live, I ask you, in my behalf, to state that I am not a candidate for any nomination to be made by that body, nor could I accept such a nomination if the Convention should see fit to present my name to the public. I do not suppose that there is the least probability of such action, or that my name will be presented; but I deem it proper to send you this letter, to be used if any question should come up about my position or purposes.

I am truly yours, &c.,

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

THE SUGGESTION OF BAYARD.

[Baltimore Sun Special.]

Roger A. Pryor was in Washington on Tuesday. Mr. Pryor says Seymour would prove a very strong candidate, and that there can be no doubt about his carrying the State of New York. He thinks, however, that Senator Bayard is just as strong as Mr. Seymour, and would carry New York by quite as large a majority, and that a great many Republicans would vote for him. A member of the Maryland delegation to Cincinnati said to-day that in his belief that delegation would be solid for Mr. Bayard, and that so far as he was concerned, he would not, under any circumstances, vote for Mr. Seymour unless it was perfectly understood in advance that Mr. Seymour would accept.

This is generally accepted here among the Democratic leaders as the correct policy, and it is believed that Mr. Seymour's name will not be pressed in the absence of such an understanding. It can be authoritatively stated that Senator Kernan, who went to Utica several days ago, was requested to get a positive assurance of one kind or another from Mr. Seymour on this subject. When Senator Kernan left Washington he was not expected to return here, but it was understood that he would carry his message to Cincinnati, although it is reported he has telegraphed Mr. Seymour's declination here. The impression is that if Mr. Seymour should positively decline the nomination, Mr. Bayard would be the next strongest man.

JOHN KELLY'S POSITION.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Col. William McWilliams of this city has received a letter from John Kelly of New York, in which he says that he has not compromised with Samuel J. Tilden or any one else for him. He will oppose him on principle, and shall do so politically until the National Democratic Convention makes its choice, and if that choice should be Mr. Tilden, he will not support him. This statement, he says, he has made time and time again. He don't intend to propose any candidate, and the choice of the Convention will be his choice, except that it should be Mr. Tilden.

"WHAT SORT OF FOOLS."

[N. Y. Herald special.]

One or two of the prominent third term leaders have been industriously suggesting to influential Democrats, Senators and Representatives, that they ought to nominate General Grant at Cincinnati. A Democratic Senator, to whom a third term Senator made this suggestion, replied:—

"What sort of fools do you take us Democrats to be, anyhow?"

GARFIELD TO KEEP SHADY.

[Washington special.]

General Garfield said to-night to a friend that he should make no reply to the charges made against him; that he had fully replied some years ago, and that if his friends thought it necessary to speak they could use what he then had to say.

WHAT TILDEN SAYS OF THE INTERVIEWERS.

A letter from New York of the 12th to the Philadelphia *Ledger* states:

Mr. Tilden, this morning, was interrogated with reference to the statement in one of the morning papers that he had already written a letter to a member of the Democratic National Committee, intimating that his name, if presented at Cincinnati, would be withdrawn after the first ballot. His response was, that the statement was but one of many that were daily put forth by persons that are politically and personally hostile to him, and that if he undertook to correct them, he would have no time to attend to much more important business. The old gentleman was a little irritated also at the persistency of the journalistic interviewers, one of whom he says actually declined to leave the premises the other evening until he could have a conversation with him, even after being informed that he (Tilden) was just then too busy to see any one. This man, it seems, went away and subsequently published an interview with him that never took place. The whole thing was the work of a vivid imagination. He confesses to be utterly at a loss to conceive what sort of moral perception a person can be possessed of who is capable of such mendacity. As to the Convention, he has nothing to say, except that he is in the hands of his friends, and that he is as firmly persuaded at this moment as he ever was that "the great body of the American people will never condone fraud," and that the denunciations of him by the Kelly faction will not be mistaken for anything but the revengeful spirit of a faction who are simply the residuary legatees of the old Tammany-Tweed ring, which, as all men know, he contributed something to destroy.

As ex-Congressman Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, is a delegate to Cincinnati wholly in the interest of Tilden, there is a peculiar significance in the following extract from a double-leaded article in that paper of Thursday, which does not escape the attention of the political seers who are endeavoring to forecast results at Cincinnati.

* * * What shall the Democratic party do? We answer, meet shams with realities; and confront this muscular demagogue with the figure of the fellow-citizen he did so much to wrong. It was this self-same Garfield who sat upon the Electoral Tribunal that cheated Samuel J. Tilden of the office to which the people elected him. The story will be complete when he has paid the debt; and justice commands that the debt be paid in person, man to man. And, in case a party to the proceedings is wanted at the end who was present at the beginning, there is a near neighbor of Mr. Garfield who also sat upon the Commission. Mr. Payne of Cleveland, who, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Hendricks, can make Ohio as Indiana.

BLAINE'S boys talk too, but with more sense than Grant's erratic son, the bloody Colonel Frederick, A. D. C. "I am sorry, personally, that your father cannot get the nomination," said a gentleman to Emmons Blaine, the second son of the Senator, in Boston, the other evening. "But," continued the gentleman, "your father will be known as one of the most distinguished men of his time, as Webster and Clay were in theirs. Let him wait awhile and he will probably get the nomination next time." "Thank you," returned the young gentleman, "but my father has been a distinguished citizen for some years. You will doubtless remember that Mr. Webster was put off in the same manner that you suggest; he was never nominated; had he been he would have been elected."

ASIATIC cholera, cholera morbus, summer complaint, colic, sour stomach, diarrhœa, and all affections of the bowels, incident to either children or adults, are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is an acceptable remedy to the youngest in the family. MWS

PROOF ON PROOF!

The Leading Republican Paper on Garfield's Part in the Credit Mobilier.

Congress Denounced for Dealing So Leniently With Him.

Had He been Upright He Would Have Had None of the Stock.

He is "Guilty Morally if Not Legally of Perjury."

"Plain Duty of Congress to Punish All Who Took Credit Mobilier Stock."

They Will Cripple if Not Destroy the Republican Party.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post.]
[WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1880.]

Governor Foster coming to the defense of De Golyer Garfield is reported in the New York *Herald* as having said substantially that there is nothing in the charge, that the Republican candidate for the Presidency was badly smirched in the Credit Mobilier business. Governor Foster is referred not only to the testimony taken before the Poland Committee, the report of that body and the speeches in its support by such men as Judge Polland, of Vermont, Judge McCrary of Iowa, and General Joe. Hawley of Connecticut, all Republicans, for a full substantiation of the charge, but more especially to the files of the leading Republican journals, embracing the period of the investigation.

THE TIMES ON THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The New York *Times*, the leading Republican newspaper in the country, denounced the investigation as a campaign scheme of the Democracy, and threw cold water upon it until the testimony taken before the Investigation Committee became so overwhelming that it could no longer afford the attempt to gainsay it. The *Times* was reluctantly compelled step by step to admit the damaging character of the evidence adduced before the committee, and when all the testimony was in and the report of the committee submitted, this exponent of the Republican party was compelled by facts elicited and its own sense of honesty, to use the following language in a leading editorial in its issue of February 19, 1873, the morning after the presentation to Congress of the committee's conclusions:

"The report sets forth fully the fact that the Credit Mobilier scheme, was in fact, and intent, a fraud upon the Government. It was a device to enable those interested in the Union Pacific Railroad to transfer to their own pockets the bonds and the lands granted by the United States to build the road. * * * In this fraudulent scheme, Mr. Oakes Ames undertook to enlist his fellow members of Congress by selling them stock at half its value, and guaranteeing them large profits on it. * * * The Credit Mobilier Company was interested, not in procuring, but in preventing legislation and it was to this end that Ames used the stock. * * * Without reference to the tedious list of Ames' recent contradictions, prevarications, and mistatements before the committee, it is perfectly evident that he meant to perform a corrupt act. The committee strengthens its recommendation for his expulsion by citing a statute under which Ames' offense is made punishable with ten years imprisonment in a penitentiary and with a very heavy fine. * * * Regarding Mr. Brooks, the Committee's report is equally distinct. The transaction is the counterpart of that of Ames, the recommendation of expulsion in the one case as in the other cannot be evaded. In approaching the cases of the other members of Congress concerned in the Credit Mobilier, the committee does not find its way clear to conclusions so definite as in the cases of Ames and Brooks. Of the members thus referred to Messrs Kelly and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony which the committee do not undertake to unravel. The only possible comment on their cases is that had they taken a perfectly upright course in the matter and refused to have anything to do with the stock no occasion for contradiction could have arisen. * * * We agree with the Committee that a knowledge of the relation of the Credit Mobilier to the Union Pacific Railway would have made the holding of that stock by a member of Congress a dishonorable act. We do not agree with the Committee in its lenient assumption that such knowledge was not possessed by the Congressmen who purchased the stock. If they did not know its character they must have been curiously deaf and blind to what was going on about them. With those who knew anything about the Union Pacific Railroad in the winter of 1867, the purposes of the Credit Mobilier were so well known that they may fairly be said to have been notorious. Certainly Congressmen who took stock in a scheme to cheat the Government, under these circumstances, deserve some well defined measure of condemnation and we regret that the Committee recommended none. We trust the House will remedy the omission."

In another article the same day the *Times* says:

"No party can continue to receive or deserve the confidence of the people which does not disavow all sympathy with legislative bargain and sale on the part of its members."

THE POLAND REPORT.

The following day the same Republican organ said among other things relating to this subject:

"The general impression in reference to the Poland Committee's report is that it is good as far as it goes, but that it does not go far enough. The Poland Committee does not meet the case at all satisfactorily. It says there is no evidence that the Congressmen knew of the nature of the stock. This is begging the question. Congressmen ought to have known of the nature of the stock before investing in it. It was their business to inform themselves and they could very easily have done so. The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits was very well known at the time. Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act as a participation in an obvious fraud still remains. * * * The Committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. [Notably that of Mr. Garfield.] This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is, morally, if not legally, perjury. The Committee finds members [and among them Garfield] guilty of this offense, but does not see its way clear to recommend any punishment for it. Either the Committee is mistaken as to its facts, or it falls far short in its recommendations. It is the plain duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames. Ames himself is justly recommended for extreme treatment because he acknowledges an intent to bribe. A similar treatment of Mr. Brooks is required by the fact that he was a Government Director, and was intimately acquainted with the character of the scheme. For the rest [Garfield *et al.*] a resolution of severe censure is the least they deserve, and this is demanded not only as an act of justice, but in order that a definite standard may be established for the future."

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

As the matter goes on from bad to worse through the miserable effort of the House to screen its convicted members from censure and punishment, the *Times*, which in December had denounced the investigation as a "weak invention" of the "hell hounds of the opposition," can no longer restrain its virtuous wrath, and on the morning of February 27th, breaks forth in this vein:

"In order to save a few Republicans [Garfield and the rest] is it worth while to run the risk of ruining the Republican party" That is a practical question which the House of Representatives would do well to consider. The tone of the debate on the Credit Mobilier report suggests the inquiry. We are totally at a loss to understand or justify the temper of the House. * * * The case of all the Congressmen who have held Credit Mobilier stock is plain. The stock was an improper one to hold. It created an interest in defrauding the Government. To refuse to censure the holders of that stock is to say that the Congressional standard of morals is not high enough to condemn it. This is the view the people take of the question. If Congressmen could meet their constituents they would realize that fact. The public believes the thing looks ugly. If the public were mistaken we should be glad to say so. We did not hesitate a year ago to denounce those who were trying to raise a false clamor for selfish purposes. But the public is not mistaken. It has formed deliberately a sober, sincere judgment, based on the evidence and guided by common sense and sound morals. Such a judgment cannot be safely ignored."

The *Times* concludes this article in language prophetic of the tidal wave of Democracy that swept over the country the following year and gave the Democrats an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives. Here it is:

"If the House deals with it dishonestly or evasively the party will surely be crippled. It will be in danger of being not only crippled but destroyed."

GARFIELD'S CHANCES FOR ELECTION.

Just so with Garfield's candidacy. If the Republican press shall, as it seems disposed to, treat the charges against Garfield dishonestly or evasively, his chances for election will not only be crippled, but destroyed. These charges proven before a Republican Investigating Committee and sustained by the Republican press of this country, cannot be ignored, but must be met and fully answered if Garfield is to be the next President. But this cannot be done and the chair of George Washington will never be polluted by the corruption that festers all over the person of De Golyer Garfield. From Washington to Hayes was a grand descent, but the present incumbent is pure as snow in comparison with the blackness of Garfield's moral in tamy.

J. T.

INSULTING VOORHEES.

A Kansas Senator Who Don't Make Much By It.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

The much investigated Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, distinguished himself on Saturday by insulting Senator Voorhees on the floor of the Senate in the course of a debate and also by being the only man to object to the appropriation which the Democratic House had made for decorating with an appropriate monument the birthplace of Washington. The insult was delivered during a discussion of the bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican and other wars that occurred before 1861. General Williams had charge of the bill. As a few needy Southern veterans would secure by the passage of the bill a pension of $8 a month, the Republicans opposed it as a political measure, and one means of opposition was the introduction by Mr. Ingalls of an amendment providing for pensioning also all the Union soldiers of the late war. Mr. Voorhees denounced the amendment as a device to kill the bill. He thought it marvelous, if the proposition was made in good faith, that the Republicans had not entered it before as a separate measure. They meant to kill the bill and at the same time deceive the soldiers. The debate then ran into sectional channels, the Democrats virtually forcing from the Republicans the admission that they wished the bill killed because a few Southerners might be benefited by it. Mr. Voorhees exclaimed impatiently that he had never before witnessed such flimsy masquerading and again denounced the Ingalls amendment as a political manœuvre, not intended to benefit but to deceive Union soldiers. Then followed a scathing arraignment of the Republican party which he said had never done anything voluntarily for the soldiers. He cited the Arrears of Pensions bill which, although passed by a Republican Senate, had not been enacted until a Democratic House on one side and the fear of an incoming Democratic Senate on the other had forced its passage,

This assertion aroused Mr. Ingalls, who jumped up and said excitingly, "The Senator is unusually animated and loquacious at this time of day, and that accounts for what he has just said:" "What does the Senator mean by that?" Mr Voorhees asked quietly. "If he means in this presence to say"—"I mean," Mr. Ingalls went on in a louder tone, "that if the Senator means to accuse us of silly masquerading, bad faith and an intention to mislead and deceive the soldiers, he is saying what is not worthy of him in a better mood." Mr. Voorhees, who now comprehended the nature of the insult, in an indignant tone replied: "If I am to understand the Senator to assert that any excitement of manner on any part in this debate has been due to any but natural causes, I brand his statement as a base and miserable falsehood." To that Mr. Ingalls responded. "I have nothing to say." Subsequently Mr. Ingalls withdrew the offensive remarks and secured the permission of the Senate to have them expunged from the journal

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names, but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had pooh-ed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."
—The Parents. 23

The Alfree Engines.

Wallace, Alfree & Co., corner Oak and Cherry alleys, Pittsburgh, make a specialty of small Engines, suitable for Printers, Butchers and the public generally. Owing to their reverse power, they are unequaled for hoisting purposes. Purchasers invited to call and examine before they buy.

je17:1t:w2t.

The greatest medicine known for producing an appetite is "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

HEAVY FORGERY.

A Quarter of a Million Swindle by a Brattleboro, Vt., Bank President.

Disappearance of the Defaulter and His Self-Destruction Probable.

BRATTLEBORO, VT., June 16.—The rumors upon which yesterday's dispatches were based concerning the insolvency of the First National Bank of Brattleboro are more than realized. Although investigation had not begun at two o'clock enough is already known to warrant the statement that the loss will reach upwards of a quarter of a million dollars through forgeries of the President, S. M. Waite, who has undoubtedly left the country, and as the directors believe, taken a large sum of money with him. How much can only be determined by a searching investigation which will be begun on the arrivel of Bank Examiner Hendee, to-day, and who will act as Receiver for the present.

The forged paper includes Connecticut River Railroad for about $50,000, Frederick Billings $20,000, Trenor W. Park $20,000, Logan & Healy of Chicago, $20,000, Qaunton Locomotive Works about $12,000; C. J. Amidon, Hinsdale $15,000, Vermilye & Co. New York, some, $75,000 and others whose names will be made public as the investigation proceeds. How much of this paper has been used by Waite as collateral upon which he may have raised large amounts for individual use the directors are unable to say, but rumors that Springfield and Boston banks have been victimized in this way are current.

The bank was chartered in 1852 under the name of Winham Company Bank and commenced business a year later with N B. Williston, President and Silas M. Waite, present defaulter, cashier. Prominent men in the county were made directors and it was run under the State charter for about ten years. It was the first bank in the county to change to a National bank, which gave it great advantage over other banks in the vicinity for a time, being for several years a Government depository. It continued to retain the confidence of the public until 1872, when it was said to have been robbed of a large amount of Government bonds belonging mostly to special depositors. Suspicion was aroused over the manner of robbery, which was in midday, since when confidence has been more or less shaken until the stock was finding forced sale at 85. Although many statements were made, it is patent that the stock should bring more than par. At a special investigation, April 23 loans and discounts were placed at $361,119; capital stock, $300,000; surplus $57,000; undivided profits, $7,111, and individual deposits $61,112. It appears that of the latter the Vermont Savings Bank had between $30,000 and $40,000. This statement was sent to the stockholders, and being attested by the Directors suspicions were temporarily satisfied.

Since January '78 Waite has been President of the bank. Efforts have been made to have a cashier appointed but Waite has insisted that none was needed and the directors allowed him to have his own way. For year after year he has practically run the institution without dictation. One by one for six years the directors have refused to qualify, and the result has been yearly changes have taken place until Waite had found a set of men some of whom are widely known and esteemed for their honesty and business capacity who had not time or disposition to attend to the affairs of the bank.

The corruption is believed to date back more than ten years, when, it is alleged, a brother of President Waite got into financial irregularities in a Chicago Bank or insurance company, which, it is said, were straightened out by the payment of $70,000, the funds coming from the Brattleboro bank.

Waite's mode of proceedure was, it seems, to place these fraudulent notes before his directors (all except one bearing the name of one of his directors who at times was present) and risk his claim to the solvency of the bank on these. The directors, not being particularly conversant with banking, accepted them as proof that all was right and not until two or three weeks since did they attempt to acquaint themselves with the worth of these securities. About this time Examiner Hendee while making his usual tour of inspection discovered a discrepancy in the checks found in New York. This led to inquiries, and one week ago Hendee returned to this place and it is supposed notified Waite of his revelations. Waite was heard to ask Hendee if he could be allowed a week to make up the deficit and it is supposed this was granted and Waite on the following morning arose at three o'clock, bid his wife good bye, and in answer to her query replied that he was going to New York on bank business. The next tidings were from Portland where he wrote, "Shall quit the country." A telegram from the detectives last night, says, "I think we are on the right track probably self destruction."

Certificates of stock have been issued for which as yet there has been no record found; and a double issue will undoubtedly be unearthed. The books of the institution are badly garbled. The present Board of Directors consists of S. M. Waite, J. M. Tyler, at present a member of Congress from this district, F.A. Nash, W. F. Richardson, H. C. Hillard of Brattleboro, Warden Parker of Putney, Addison Whitehead of Vernon, W. P. Richardson of Chester and C. J. Amidon of Hinsdale. Two of the members claim to have never qualified.

Suits have been brought against these directors by the stockholders who claim derilection of duty. Several stockholders are known to have lost their all by the collapse and the feeling against the directors is very strong. It is believed some of the directors are also financially ruined and that another county bank suffers by the loss.

INVITATION TO GARFIELD.

The New York "Herald" Tells Him He Must Face the Music.

His Present Defence More Damaging Than the Original Charge.

[Leading Editorial in N. Y. Herald of Yesterday.]

The *Sun's* charges are altogether too grave to be dismissed without examination. If the *Sun's* charges are proved General Garfield is not fit to be President. They are so utterly damaging, if true, that we reproduce the *Sun's* statement in another part of this paper. The parallel which the *Sun* draws between the case of Mr. Colfax and that of Mr. Garfield is forcible and striking, and tends to show that the ruined Colfax is an injured man if Garfield is innocent. They had the same amount of Credit Mobilier stock assigned them; they alike denied that they had received any; the denials of both were rebutted by strong evidence; but one of them has been seventeen years in disgrace and the other is nominated for the Presidency. If the overwhelming ruin of Colfax is just it behooves the friends of General Garfield to show how their cases differ. We are willing to judge of Mr. Garfield's defence with the same candor and impartiality as if the charges were new, and as if we had never pronounced a strong opinion against him. But the fact that the charge is old does not absolve him from the necessity of refuting it.

The grounds of defence thus far offered by his supporters are as damaging as the original accusation. They try to belittle it by saying that it is raked up from the past. Do they really think that if General Garfield was corrupt eighteen years ago that is no reason why he should not be elected President now? What is of real consequence is not whether the charges are old, but whether they are true. If true they are as fatal a bar to his election as if the offense had been committed yesterday. Would Colfax be a fit candidate because so much time has elapsed since his exposure?

It is further said that Mr. Garfield's constituents in his Congressional district have recovered confidence in him. This counts for little until we know whether they acquitted or condoned and the grounds on which they acquitted him, if it was an acquittal. Certain it is that he lost many votes in the election which followed the exposure. His majority, which had been nearly 11,000 in 1872, just previous to the exposure, fell to 2,528 in 1874. But a bare statement of the majorities is not fair to Mr. Garfield, since there was a third candidate in 1874. The loss of confidence is best measured by his loss of votes. In 1872 he received 19,189, and in 1874 only 12,591—a loss of nearly 6,500 in consequence of the exposures and in spite of his strenuous attempts to parry them. He afterward recovered his usual majorities.

But when we are referred to his constituents it is legitimate to inquire on what ground they forgave or acquitted him. If it was on the same grounds that are now urged their judgment cannot be accepted. We are now gravely told that it was only a small matter of three hundred and twenty-nine dollars, as if the dishonest acceptance of that sum were not as fatal as the acceptance of a larger amount. If his constituents condoned his offences on this ground the country will not approve of their leniency. Besides, it is sheer misrepresentation to say that the alleged bribe was limited to that amount. What is charged is that he had Credit Mobilier stock to the amount of two thousand dollars; that he never paid nor expected to pay a cent for it; that the dividends on other stock which went with it were so enormous that they paid for the Credit Mobilier stock and left a surplus of three hundred and twenty-nine dollars which was paid over to Mr. Garfield, making the actual bribe two thousand dollars of stock which he received in money. When the exposure came he threw up and repudiated his stock; but had there been no exposure he might have retained it. His acceptance of the surplus of dividends beyond what was necessary to pay for the stock looked like an acknowledgment that the stock was his. There must be some better explanation than has yet been presented before the country will think otherwise. We are willing and anxions to see a defense which is not as damaging as the original charge. Will any Republican contend that if the three hundred and twenty-nine dollars which Mr. Garfield received from Oakes Ames was a surplus of dividends on his stock he is fit to be President? If, as Mr. Garfield tried to have it appear at the time, it was borrowed money why did he borrow so singular a sum?

The defence put forward for the five thousand dollars received in the De Golyer business is equally lame. It is not denied that he received that sum, but it was asserted that it was a counsel fee. It is not yet shown what service Mr. Garfield rendered to earn it. It was equal to a full year's salary as Congressman, a salary which is earned by many speeches on the floor, much arduous labor in several committees, and many services for his constituents. It is averred that he never made a speech nor did any namable thing for that large counsel fee. If he did let his friends present a bill of particulars. If they can find nothing to insert in such a bill let them cease prating about a counsel fee, for it will be evident that the money was paid him because he was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. We waive the indecorum of taking a counsel fee in the interest of a job for which Mr. Garfield's committee was asked to make appropriations, and simply suggest that a precise statement be made of the services he rendered as counsel. If the services prove to be blank what interpretation will be put on the offer and acceptance of the counsel fee?

Mr. Garfield's defence is thus far in such weak and unskilful hands that he should take it up himself. We respectfully offer him the courtesy of our columns for that purpose. We will cheerfully give him all the space he may require. His supporters will damage him irretrievably if he leaves his case in their hands much longer. They have inflicted so much injury already that it will require all his skill to throw their blunders into the shade.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

A Sketch of Alexander Campbell of Bethany.

A hasty paragraph in THE POST, the other day, marred by inaccuracies in relation to the Christian church, of which General Garfield is an exhorter at odd times, when not in politics, calls forth from a friend the annexed sketch of the founder of the church. The "Christian Church" is a large and influential denomination in several Western and Southern States, and is no more responsible for Garfield's crooked ways than other churches are for their weak disciples.—EDS. POST.

Alexander Campbell, founder of the religious sect, calling themselves "Disciples of Christ," but commonly known as Campbellites, was born in county Autrim, Ireland, in June, 1786, died at Bethany, W. Va., March 4th, 1866. His father, Thomas Campbell, a relative and classmate of Thos. Campbell, the poet, was a Presbyterian clergyman, who emigrated to America in 1807, followed two years afterwards by his son, Alexander, who had been educated at the University of Glasgow. He took up his residence in Washington county, Pa., near Bethany, in West Virginia, which afterwards became his home. For a short time he was pastor of a Presbyterian church, from which order he soon separated, on the ground that the Bible should be the sole creed of the church. In 1810 he and his father organized a new society at Brush Run, Penn. In 1812 he became convinced that immersion was the only mode of baptism, and he and his congregation became immersed. They united with a Baptist association, but still protested against all human creeds as a bond of union in the churches. He and his followers in time were excluded from fellowship in the Baptist churches, and in 1827 began to form themselves into a separate organization, which extended in the States of Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. In 1864 they numbered 350,000 members. In 1823 Mr. Campbell commenced the publication of the *Christian Baptist*, afterwards merged in the *Millennial Harbinger*, which became the recognized organ of the sect In 1840 he founded Bethany College, of which he continued to be President to the end of his life. Besides his numerous articles in the *Harbinger* he was the author of several books, among which are "The Christian System," "Remission of Sin," and "Memoirs of Thomas Campbell," his father. He was also engaged in several public discussions, which have been printed. Among these are with the Rev. John Walker, a Presbyterian, (1820); with the Rev. William McCalla on "Christian Baptism" (1823); with Robert Owen on the "Truth of Christianity," (1828); with Archbishop Purcell on the "Infallibility of the Church of Rome," (1836); and with the Rev. N. L. Rice on "Christian Baptism," "The Expediency of Creeds," etc., (1843). On the subject of slavery Mr. Campbell maintained that the insitution was sanctioned, or at least tolerated in the Bible, and that therefore the relation of a holder of slaves should not be made a test question for communion in the church. His life has been written by Robert Richardson, (2 vols., Boston, 1868.).

A DAY OF BOLTS.

Drunkenness, Profanity and Rioting at the Republican Conventions.

Fists Applied Where Windy Words Fail.

The Republican Conventions held yesterday were generally of the usual type—disgraceful in conduct and riotous in session. Brawls, fist fights, oaths and personal wordy encounters between the leaders, were the order of the day and in some cases the conventions broke up in a row, and Chris Magee's Ring had to eat its own teachings, and bolt from the regular party conventions. In the District Attorney's Convention Robb got the nomination after a fierce fight. Rowand and Moreland figured as the opposition leaders and the latter led the Fox and Stewart men out of the convention before the nomination and held a meeting of their own.

In the Second Legislative district Flinn and Knowland were nominated in the teeth of the Ring opposition and Flinn accused the machine men of attempted bribery. The Steel delegates bolted in the Forty-fifth Senatorial convention where the opposition was to strong for them. Resolutions endorsing Grow and John H. Hampton for the U. S. Senate were passed in the two conventions. The other conventions passed off quietly and no opposition was developed to the machine men who will be whipped out of their boots in November.

The following is

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

CONGRESS.

22nd district—Russell Errett.
23rd district—Thos. M. Bayne.

SENATE.

43rd district—John Upperman.
44th district—John C. Newmeyer.
45th district—Dr. M. A. Arnholt.

ASSEMBLY.

1st district—N. Voegtley, Alfred Slack, John Parkhill.
2nd district—Wm. Flinn, John Knowland.
3rd district—No nomination.
4th district—S. R. Baldwin, R. M. McClarran, S. H. French, Ed. Coates.
5th district—J. W. Morrison, B. Campbell.
6th district—Alexander Walker, J. W. Nesbit.

COUNTY.

District Attorney—John S. Robb.
Assistant District Attorney—John A. McQuade.
Director of Poor—Henry Chalfant.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S CONVENTION.

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR—JOHN ROBB NOMINATED—THE FOX AND STEWART MEN BOLT THE CONVENTION—PETTY ALSO BOLTS.

The most unruly, tempestuous and red hot convention which the Republicans have held in a long time, unless perchance it may be Harry Byram's "clubs and revolvers" Coronial Convention, was the body of men who assembled on Tuesday in Room No. 1 of Common Pleas No. 2, to nominate a District Attorney, an Assistant District Attorney and a Director of the Poor.

THE RIVAL LEADERS.

The Robb men under the leadership of Arch Rowand inside the Convention Chamber and Robb himself outside, had carefully taken in the situation, and had made their minds to win. They had a small majority of delegates pledged to them and they determined that the room should not be packed by the opposition. They locked and bolted the big wooden doors opening into the Court room and admitted the delegates through the glass door. The little hallway leading from the rotunda to the chamber was filled with brawny fisted, broad shouldered friends of Robb, led by Robb himself, who told the doorkeepers who should and who should not be admitted. Taken as a class the delegates were a hard looking set, although there were some belonging to the better element of the party. Inside the hot, close room, where the delegates seemed to try to outvie each other in noise making, the burly form of Arch Rowand could be seen wandering from one group of Robb men to another and preparing them for the fray. Major Billy Moreland was the leader of the combined Stewart and Fox factions, and he too had something to say in private to his workers.

GETTING DOWN TO WORK.

The Convention was called to order shortly after eleven o'clock by Mr. H. I. Gourley, the temporary Chairman. After reading the rules the following temporary secretaries were elected: For Fox—Messrs. W. Coates and A. L Pearson; for Robb—Thomas Ashworth and A. J. Pitcairn; for Stewart—H. S. Weaver and Mr. McBride. The roll began to be called when it was discovered that the Robb men had opened the door leading into the other court room and a number of their friends were coming in. This was remedied and the call went on. When the First district of the Fifth ward was called Major Moreland said the delegate had been unfairly elected and that the election officer was a Democrat. Rowand hotly denied this and the chairman seated the delegate and the Robb men yelled approvingly. The tumult continued until Major Moreland finally moved to adjourn to another place to hold the Convention. This raised a rumpus and of course the Robb men refused to give up any advantage they had gained.

HE IS A LIAR.

The trouble between the rival cliques grew hot when the Robb men declared that there had been an order of Court on Saturday creating the Fifth district of the Twelfth ward. The roll call was ended at one o'clock. The chairman seated Schmidt the anti-Robb delegates from the Second district of the Third ward. Search had been made for the record of order of court creating the additional district in the Twelfth ward, but it could not be found, and a real nice muss ensued. Delegate Hoyer, one of the Fox men, declared in a tragic manner that the record had been secreted by the Robb men, and that Rowand had violated his oath of office.

Rowand hotly retorted that if Hoyer made such a statement deliberately he was a liar. This, of course, added to the tumult.

Mr. Gourley, after some difficulty in making himself heard, announced that owing to the confused state of the evidence Delegate Schmidt would not be allowed to vote on permanent organization.

THE FIGHT FOR CHAIRMAN.

Wm. E. Hamson of McKeesport nominated Major Moreland for permanent chairman, and A. H. Rowand nominated J. W. Ballantine.

Then while the mob howled and the clerks shouted out then ames of the delegates the vote was taken. Every few moments a rush against the doors showed that an attempt was being made to force an entrance. It was said that several delegates had been locked out and their friends raised a protesting howl, but the chairman refused to allow the door to be opened. Major Moreland stood beside the POST reporter, keeping tally anxiously and watching everybody who offered to vote. The old and well worn trick were used by both sides. If a delegate was not present somebody was sure to vote for him and then a howl of indignation would arise. When the roll call was ended the result as figured by Major Moreland was, Ballantine 131, Moreland 121. This was the result announced officially by the clerks.

Mr. Ballantine took the chair and made a short address of thanks. Major Moreland as Vice Chairman took a place beside Mr. Ballantine, and as he did so somebody yelled out, "Come down out of that, Moreland; come down!"

"No, I won't," replied Moreland, shaking his curly head. "I'm here according to the usages of the Republican party and I mean to stay."

MORELAND WANTS TO ADJOURN.

As soon as comparative quiet was restored, Arch Rowand tried to carry his man through on a boom. He moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for District Attorney. Major Moreland said that this could not be done until the Committee on Contested Seats reported. Rowand said this was not true and then the Convention lost its head. Finally Moreland managed to get the crowd to hear him and he moved that the Convention should adjourn. What a yell arose from the Robb crowd! It was ear-splitting and continued for several seconds. Then the motion to proceed to nominate was put by the Chairman and carried with a hurrah. Chairman Ballantine had a big cane with a leaden knob on one end and he pounded away on Judge Ewing's desk in his attempt to obtain order and quiet. The Chair then announced that the next thing in order were nominations. He was hissed and sworn at and all sorts of noises were made to express the disapproval of the Fox and Stewart party.

Arch Rowand mounted upon the clerk's desk and stood waiting for the fight to begin. He was hooted by one side and cheered by the other.

The chairman announced that a motion to appoint a committee on credentials was in order. Mr. Moreland said that under the rules the chairman and vice-chairman should appoint the committee. This was agreed to and then a rush was made from the outside against the doors and it seemed as though they would be split into fragments. Several embryotic fights were stopped by the leaders and then the Committee on Contested Seats, of which John J. Walker was chairman, retired.

THREATENING TO BOLT.

Major Moreland—"Mr. Chairman, did I not make a motion to adjourn?"

Chairman—"No, sir, you did not. You made a suggestion, but not a motion." [Indignant yells of, "Yes he did make a motion," came from the Fox men.

Major Moreland—"Sir, I move now that the Convention adjourn."

Arch Roward insisted on proceeding with the nominations, and he brought forth the name of John S. Robb.

Major Moreland—"It seems to me that there is great unfairness in the ruling of the Chair in regard to the motion to adjourn. He refuses to put the question." [Voices in the crowd, "Yes, and so did Don Cameron at Cincinnati."] "He refuses to put the motion, and if he persists he might as well go on and nominate Mr. Robb and we will go out."

"Go if you want to" cried Rowand, waving his arms, "We don't care for you. We can run in November without you, as we did in '78!"

Major Moreland—"Mr. Chairman will you put the motion to adjourn?"

The chair would not.

Moreland, Pearson and most of the Fox man withdrew to the door and did not take an active part in the subsequent proceedings. Most of them went to the Sheriff's office at once. Squire McCall made a speech, saying that Major Stewart's friends wanted harmony.

Capt Fox said that all he wanted was fair play.

THE NOMINATIONS.

All sorts of motions and counter motions were made by the crowd and the remaining Fox and Stewart men tried to get the Chairman to put the motion to adjourn. He finally did so when pretty near all the anti-Robb men had left, and it was lost. Rowand again nominated Robb, 'Squire McCall nominated Robert E. Stewart and Delegate Hoyer nominated Captain John A. Fox. When Fox was nominated the Robb men yelled "Chris Magee, Chris Magee—you can't beat us with Magee's money and all your ring." Somebody tried to say something about Chris Magee, but his name was hissed.

Major Moreland then jumped up on the bench and asked to be allowed to make a speech.

A LIVELY TILT.

A Robb delegate jumped up and screamed, "You want to be the next City Attorney, but you can't be," and he used a couple of resounding oaths.

"I'm no beggar," said Moreland sneeringly."

"Yes you are, d—n you," cried the obstreperous delegate.

"Go to h—l," said Moreland tersely and snappishly, and then he turned to the sea of angry, heated faces which surrounded him and said: "I have always been a Republican and have stood by the nominees of the party, but if you attempt to force the nomination of Mr. Robb, then in behalf of the friends of Messrs. Fox and Stewart I will ask our delegates to withdraw."

Rowand—"You know, Mr. Moreland, that at the late Chicago Convention Chairman Hoar decided a ballot could be taken at any time."

Moreland—"No, sir; he did not."

The Chair said he would take a ballot but would not announce the result until the Committee on Contested Seats had reported. This seemed to strike the crowd favorably.

The roll call was then taken up, Moreland and his friends having withdrawn. A dozen angry disputes were in progress around the Chairman's desk and it looked as though several fights would occur, but they were prevented by the friends of the parties.

Presently Hoyer called to his friends to follow him to the Sheriff's office and the remaining Fox men left, except three or four.

ROBB IS NOMINATED.

Johnny Neeb and "Coon" Kennedy had a discussion about a contest in Kennedy's district. Mr. Gourley said he had received no notice of a contest, and he thought Mr. Smith entitled to his seat but the report of the Committee on Contested Seats came in and gave the seat to Kennedy. All the Fox men agreed to this report, which disposed of eighteen contests.

The result of the ballot was announced by the Chair as being:

Robb	155	Stewart	24
Fox	4		

Mr. Robb was called for and made a short speech thanking the Convention for the honor done him. He said that the fight of Fox and Stewart against him had been a fair one and he hoped if these gentlemen ever desired anything in the future at the hands of the Convention they would cheerfully be accorded what they wished.

John A. McQuade and John R. Petty were then nominated for Assistant District Attorney. Great confusion prevailed while the roll was called and Petty's delegations were bull-dozed right and left. When the roll was half through, Petty arose and said: "Owing to the mob present it is impossible for my delegates to vote, and therefore I withdraw my name from before the convention."

McQuade was then nominated by acclamation and after he made an address of thanks, Henry Chalfant was nominated for Poor Director.

JOHN H. HAMPTON FOR SENATOR.

Senator Hugh McNeill then arose and offered the following resolution which was passed with a hurrah!

Resolved, That the interests of Western Pennsylvania require a representative in the United States Senate of one, intimately acquainted and identified with the same, and also a man of ability and integrity, and such qualifications we find to be eminently possessed by John H. Hampton, Esq., of this county, and respectfully suggest his name to the people of Pennsylvania as a fit representative of all their interests for the position named.

The Convention then adjourned.

A THRILLING TRAGEDY.

Involving the Ruin of a Young Lady and the Death of Two Brothers.

TORONTO, ONT., June 15.—This morning the great Lambton Mills tragedy was concluded by the suicide in his cell of Robert DeCoursier, the fratricide. He was to have been hung to-morrow, and this last act of the terrible drama has produced a profound sensation.

The story of the crime is as follows: Robert and Edward DeCoursier were brothers, and lived together on a farm at Lambton Mills, near here. Both were magnificently proportioned, wonderfully handsome, and popular. Robert was the finer-looking of the two—over six feet high, with dark, wavy auburn hair, heavy, drooping mustache, a noble countenance and commanding presence. The brothers disagreed about money matters, and separated, Robert removing to a distant town, leaving Miss Mary Mills, the belle of the country side, with a promise that he would soon return and make her his bride

Then Edward began the devilish work which ended in the disgrace of the lady and the death of himself and brother. So deep-rooted was his hatred of his brother that by forged letters, unblushing lies and protestations of love, Edward persuaded Miss Mills to forsake his brother and engage herself to him. He seduced her, and shortly before her confinement, when her shame was generally known, he wrote to his brother Robert to come home and he could have his girl if he wanted her.

Robert suspected nothing, and, having been deeply enamored of Miss Mills, returned at once, only to find her in the agonies of child-birth, while the satanic brother was boasting on the streets that he got even with Bob, who could have both the woman and the bastard if he wanted them. On the same day he caused an execution to be served on Robert's property for an alleged debt.

Robert, crazed with rage and shame, rushed to the village drug-store, bought arsenic, and, borrowing a double-barreled shot-gun, started toward his brother's wagon factory. Meeting his brother, he emptied both loads into his body, took the poison himself, ran into the shop, closed the door and set fire to the shavings, hoping to burn himself and the premises. He was promptly rescued, though badly burned, and an antidote given, which saved his life. Edward never breathed after being shot.

At Robert's trial in this city he was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. Every effort was made to have the sentence commuted, but in vain. Petitions signed by thousands were sent to the Minister of Justice; clergymen implored Princess Louise to intercede, and personally begged the Minister of Justice to be merciful. Yesterday the prisoner, who had been very sanguine, was informed that the last hope had vanished. He was terribly shocked, but seemed to become resigned. Special guards have been over him ever since his condemnation to prevent suicide, but this morning he drank from a water pitcher and fell dead—poisoned with prussic acid. How he got it is a mystery.

Haunted Me.

Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged, and one year ago by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost.—A Workingman, 24

Selling Off.

To close out our large stock of Marble and Slate Mantels, Grates and Fronts, Marble and Granite Monuments and Grave Stones, we will sell all at low prices. 349 Liberty street, Pittsburgh

je17:4t:W2t. WM. W. WALLACE.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

Appetite, refreshing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessings attendant upon the reparative processes which this priceless invigorant speedily initiates and carries to a successful conclusion. Digestion is restored and sustenance afforded to each life sustaining organ by the Bitters, which is inoffensive even to the feminine palate, vegetable in composition, and thoroughly safe.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally

An Octogenarian Cured by Using Twenty Gallons of the Water.

MORNING SUN, IOWA, October 7, 1878.

About two years ago I was troubled with some disorder of the kidneys and general derangement of the system, accompanied with loss of appetite and debility. Remedies obtained from physicians failed to give relief. Through a friend I obtained a half barrel of "Silurian Spring" water. From the time I commenced drinking it relief came. In short, that one half barrel produced an entire cure, for which I am thankful to Providence and grateful to you. Hoping that my experience may encourage others to use it,

I remain, yours truly,
JOHN GARVIN (aged 84.)

THE S

ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull Nominated for Governor.

Delegation to Cincinnati Divided. With a Majority for Seymour.

SPRINGFIELD, June 19.—The Democratic State Convention convened at the State House at 10:45 this morning, with full attendance of delegates, and was called to order by Hon. T. W. McNelley, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who nominated Hon. Samuel S. Marshall of Hamilton, for Temporary Chairman. Mr. Marshall was unanimously elected and made a brief speech, arraigning the Republican party and ticket, and predicting the success of the Democracy in the coming campaign.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull, who had just entered the hall, was loudly called for, and finally responded with a speech. He said he was a political man, and believed the party had before it a hard and difficult campaign. No matter what objection could be raised to the Republican Presidential nominees, they will command the votes of the Republican party, and the Democracy has the Republican party to defeat and not its nominees. The Democrats had, in the past, listened too much to the advice of their adversaries. Mr. Trumbull then proceeded to review and criticise Hayes' administration, and urged the Convention to put forward the best men of the party. If this could be done he predicted a victory, as the last Presidential election had demonstrated that the party were the majority of the people of the United States.

Hans Huerting of Cook, was chosen Temporary Secretary, with several assistants.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

When the Convention reassembled the Committee on Credentials reported all the delegations fully represented and no contests. The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended making the temporary organization permanent with a Vice President and Secretary from each district, which was adopted. Roll was then called and the district Convention reported. A Committee appointed for that purpose moved Melville A. Fuller, Samuel S. Marshall, John A. McClernand and N. F. Dodill as delegates at large. Adopted. McGormly, of Chicago, offered the following:

RESOLUTION FAVORING SEYMOUR.

Resolved, That we recognize in Horatio Seymour a man whose great ability, long experience and spotless character pre-eminently qualify him for the highest office in the Government. With a firm hold on the hearts of the masses, belonging, as he does, to no section, but to the whole country, adhering to no clique or faction of the party, he stands above the turmoil of personal rivalry, antagonism, and free from personal hostility. No Democrat can oppose him: every Democrat will support him. It is in our opinion, easier for all elements to unite on him as the nominee than on any one else. While we do not instruct, we earnestly request our delegates to the National Convention to take such action as they may deem advisable to present the name of Horatio Seymour before the National Democratic Convention for the office of President of the United States.

The mention of Seymour's name was greeted with great applause and three cheers and confusion ensued. A representative of Morrison and one of Palmer, succeeded in making a speech against instructing for any one and thus ruling out Illinois' own candidates. Finally the roll was called on the question on referring the resolution to the Committee on Resolutions, which prevailed by a vote of 373 to 273. District delegates to Cincinnati were also elected this morning and Presidential Electors and the State Central Committee.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted:

Patriotic duty and interest demand peace and reconciliation through all the land. We pledge ourselves to the following principles:

First—No tariff for protection.

Second—No third term.

Third—A substantial reform of civil service so that Federal officers shall be the servants of the people and not party.

Fourth—Equal rights to all the States, and no Federal interference with the Constitutional functions of States.

Fifth—The Constitutional currency of gold and silver and of paper convertible into coin.

Sixth—No more land grants to monopolies.

Seventh—The will of the people must be supreme and the majorities must be ruled under the Constitutional methods; no more such frauds as that of 1876; no more 8 to 7.

Eighth—That laws shall be enacted to protect laborers in the more prompt and certain collection of their wages.

A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to Cincinnati to favor the two-thirds rule. Goudy of Chicago, then precipitated a lively contest by offering a resolution instructing the delegates to vote as a unit at Cincinnati. After modifying this to apply only to President and Vice President, the Seymour men succeeded in suspending the rules and passing the resolution by 364 to 283. Speeches were then made by Seymour, Trumbull and General Parsons accepting the nominations and by Carter H. Harrison, after which the Convention at eight P. M. adjourned.

STANDING OF THE DELEGATES.

It is understood nearly all the candidates for the Presidency that have been named have friends in the delegation in Cincinnati, but the Seymour men claim to have twenty-four of the forty two delegates, and expect under the unit rule to secure the vote of Illinois at Cincinnati for Seymour. Palmer and Davies carried their own districts and Morrison secured about a dozen delegates, but the friends of each claim much more strength for them and say no one has a majority of the delegation. The members of the Convention who remained in the city, held a ratification meeting at the Leland to-night and listened to speeches by most of the prominent speakers in attendance at the Convention.

STATE TICKET.

The nominations for State offices were taken up. Harland of Clark, offered a resolution declaring that the Convention nominate by acclamation Lyman Trumbull for Governor; James Robinson, for Lieutenant Governor; General J. C. Black, for Secretary of State; Gustave Koerner, for Auditor; Samuel S. Marshall, for Treasurer; John M. Palmer, for Attorney General. This occasioned great confusion. Harland insisted on his resolution but was finally ruled out of order amid great confusion. Harland then nominated Lyman Trumbull of Chicago for Governor. Trumbull declined and the nomination of General Lewis B. Parsons was made. Several delegates insisted upon Trumbull accepting as did Parsons himself. Trumbull was finally nominated by acclamation and the ticket composed as follows amind very great confusion: Lieutenant Governor Lewis B. Parsons, Secretary of State, John L. Aberly; Auditor, Louis Starkel; Treasurer, Thomas Butterworth; Attorney General, Lawrence Harman of Peoria.

A CONVICT was recently discharged from the Connecticut State prison, at the age of 19, who had spent his childhood in an almshouse, his youth in a reformatory school, and his early manhood in several prisons. The authorities will try to get him off on a long whaling voyage under a good captain, in the hope that under restraint, discipline, and absence from temptation will even now reform him.

Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that is more importance, that her family shall be kept in perfect health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness, with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—ED. 21

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE GEM PUZZLE SUPERSEDED.

'Tis a puzzle that's hard to explain,
And solve it I own that I can't,
Whether thanks should be rendered,
To Grant, who beat Blaine,
Or to Blaine, who discomfited Grant.

SENATOR VANCE, of North Carolina, is about to be married to a lady of Louisville.

JUDGE JEREMIAH BLACK was at last accounts in Dublin and feeling very homesick.

ANDERSON county, S. C., contains twenty-three Democratic clubs, thoroughly organized, with a membership of 3,500 persons.

FATHER HYACINTHE will soon deliver in London a course of four lectures on Positive Christianity, "under the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury."

THE last report of the Attorney-General of Texas shows that there are in the State six thousand fugitives from justice, of whom one thousand are charged with murder.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Credit Mobilier infamy, hastens to taint the Chicago nominations with enthusiastic professions of his ready support. Colfax might have spared Garfield so far.

THE State of Virginia hires out five hundred and twenty-five of her convicts to work on her railroads and other public improvements, for whom the State receives twenty-five cents each a day.

THE "solid South" has but 138 of the 369 Electoral votes. Of the Northern States, New York has 35; New Jersey, 9; Connecticut, 6; Indiana, 15; Oregon, 3; California, 6. To elect, 185 votes will be necessary.

PROFESSOR SUMNER of Yale College refused to give his views on the nomination of Garfield to a reporter of the New Haven *Register* (Dem.) the other. The *Register* adds: "It is reported that he (Professor Sumner) has stated that he should not vote for Garfield."

MR. GLADSTONE is relieved by Lord Hartington of the fatiguing burden of leadership in the Commons during the small hours. On great occasions he will remain till the close of the sitting; but his services may easily be dispensed with on five nights out of six.

THERE is, says the Boston *Journal*, a curious coincidence in relation to the "thirty-sixth ballot" in connection with Presidential affairs. Garfield was nominated on the thirty-sixth ballot; Jefferson was elected on the thirty-sixth ballot. In 1801 Jefferson and Burr were an exact tie in the Electoral College, and the election went to the House of Representatives, where Jefferson was elected on the thirty-sixth ballot, the contest lasting for seven days.

A NORWICH (Conn.) manufacturer is filling an order from Australia for cast iron axes, which will be traded with the natives in the Northern part of the Island for ivory. The axes will last, it is estimated, about two hours in chopping ordinary wood, and the *Bulletin* of Norwich says: "It would be worth while to get at just how many pounds of gospel tracts it will take in the future to overcome the influence of each ounce of cast iron imposed upon those confiding heathens in this way."

AN anti-dueling association has been formed at Camden, S. C., the frequency of duels in that vicinity having aroused public sentiment against the practice. Thirty-nine gentlemen signed the resolutions, and Judge J. B. Kershaw was elected President of the association. Its objects are declared to be to educate and organize the moral sense of the people against the wicked and pernicious practice, to take proper measures to procure an adjustment of all personal difficulties in the county, and to enforce the laws against duelling in every case of their violation.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

—HOLY WRIT.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the perfect cure for every symptom of corrupt Blood, from a common Pimple to the most frightful Ulcer. Cures performed by the **Blood Searcher** read like old-time miracles. Lepers are cleansed, the afflicted are healed and scrofulous cripples take up their bed and walk.

Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the safest, surest and most powerful Purifier ever known. All who try it become missionaries for the **Blood Searcher**. Druggists sell it. Send to **R. E. Sellers & Co.**, Pittsburgh, Pa., for circular.

TO REGULATE THE LIVER.

Use only Sellers' Liver Pills, the best and only true Family Physic. Established over 50 years. They cure *Headache, Biliousness, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague*, and all similar diseases like magic. Get the right kind, **Sellers' Liver Pills**. 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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KIDNEY-WORT

The Only Remedy

THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?

Use **KIDNEY WORT** *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and* **One package will make six qts of Medicine.**

Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

2

HO! FOR RECREATION.—RIFLE Tournament, Vienna, Austria, July 18-25. Turner Fest, Frankfort, Germany, July 26-31. Two representative national festivals. Restore your health by an ocean trip, enrich your mind by an acquaintance with foreign people and customs, and enjoy a summer vacation in cooler climes. For particulars apply to MAX SCHAMBERG, 131 Smithfield street. Railroad tickets in all directions. A

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Promotor and Perfector of Assimilation.

The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood.

The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle.

The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependant upon some of them.

By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Acute or Chronic), Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price, $1.50 Per Bottle. Six for $7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sold by Joseph Fleming, J. Henderson & Bro., Harris & Ewing, and Fahnestock, Ewing & Co.
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THE MILD POWER CURES!

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflamations	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
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12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
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22.	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
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28.	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges	1 00
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Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions $10 00

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These remedies are sent by the case, single vial or box, to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

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Nervous Debility.

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28.

Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and a large vial of powder for $5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton Street, New York. sel:MWF W-R

L.A.S.L.

Take Notice!

This is the only Lottery ever voted on by the people of a State, and under a late decision of the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington, is the only Legal Lottery now in the United States, all other charters having been repealed or having no existence.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS G, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 13th, 1880—**122d Monthly Drawing.**

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This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in **1868, for the term of Twenty-five years**, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879 with a capital of **$1,000,000**, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over **$350,000**.

Its Grand Single Number Distribution will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. *It never scales or postpones.*

Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT $2 EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, $1.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital Prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900

1,857 Prizes, amounting to $110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid. Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders by express or in a Registered Letter or Money Order by mail addressed only to **M. A. DAUPHIN**, New Orleans, La., or same person at

No. 319 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

N. B.—This Company has NO AGENTS in the BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
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DENTIST,

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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works No. 18 Water street. R. MUNROE. ap4:tf&W

$350 A MONTH—Agents Wanted—75 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample *free*. Address **Jay Bronson,** oct1:1y W] Detroit, Mich.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, mya:W1y Augusta, Maine.

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$77 A MONTH and expenses guaranteed to agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine. fe1:W1y

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THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For more than a third of a century the **Mexican Mustang Liniment** has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—**the best of its kind.** For every form of external pain the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

is without an equal.

It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making the continuance of pain and inflamation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican

MUSTANG LINIMENT

is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of **the agony of an awful scald or burn** subdued, of **rheumatic martyrs** restored, or a **valuable horse or ox saved** by the healing power of this

LINIMENT

which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as

Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars.

For the BRUTE CREATION it cures

Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

The **Mexican Mustang Liniment** always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

D. I. C.

Is an **absolute** and **irresistible** cure for

DRUNK-

enness, Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all taste, desire and habit of using any of them, rendering the tasteor disgust for any of them speedily odious and disgusting, giving every one perfect and irresistible control of the sobriety of themselves and their friends.

It prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows the sudden breaking off from using stimulants or narcotics.

Package, prepaid, to cure 1 to 5 persons, $2, or at your druggists, $1.50 per bottle.

Temperance societies should recommend it. It is perfectly harmless and never-failing.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. Sole Agents

Hop Cough Cure destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves, produces rest, and never fails to cure.

The **Hop Pad** for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. It is perfect—ask druggists.

The Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., of Rochester, N.Y. only, proprietors of Hop Bitters, Hop Cough Cure, Hop Pad, and Hop Bitters Tonic, have NOT made, nor authorized, nor have they any interest in any other Hop Bitters, nostrum, cure or remedy.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

21st

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.,

At Macauley's Theatre, in the City of Louisville. On **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1880.**

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2d—Its drawings are not fraudulent.

The management call attention to the liberal scheme which has met with such popular favor heretofore, and which will again be presented for

THE JUNE DRAWING.

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1 Prize		10,000
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10 Prizes, $1,000 each		10,000
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200 Prizes, 50 each		10,000
600 Prizes, 20 each		12,000
1,000 Prizes, 10 each		10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes, $300 each		$2,700
9 Prizes, 200 each		1,800
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1,960 Prizes.		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
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Remit by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or Express.

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YOUNG MAN OR OLD.

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OPIUM

AND MORPHINE HABIT, that bane of Society so agonizing and destructive in its consequences, blunting all the finer feelings, captivating the will, inflicting the most savage punishment and cruel bondage. **CURED** without suffering. No publicity. Address Dr. BATE, 13 Park Row, New York. *Advice free.* no22:1y W

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EXHAUSTED VITALITY, enervation of body and mind; physical and mental indisposition from excess, study, business, or any cause. Skin affections, scrofulous conditions, blood impurities, permanently cured. Each case a separate study. Thirty years' experience. Send 25 cents for People's Medical Adviser, 112 pages. Address Dr. BATE, 13 Park Row, New York. *Advice free.* no22:1y W

ON 30 DAYS TRIAL

We send on 30 Days' Trial our ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS, BANDS, Suspensories, Trusses, and other appliances, to those suffering from Nervous Debility, Weaknesses, or Lost Vitality from any cause; or to those afflicted with Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney troubles, etc., etc.; or Ruptures. Speedy cures guaranteed. Our Illustrated Pamphlet Free. Address **VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.** fe14:1y W

FARM FOR SALE, CONTAINING 139 acres, in Hancock county, West Va., 1 mile from Ohio river; 100 acres cleared; comfortable 2 story brick house, dry cellar; young orchard, bearing; convenient to churches and school; the entire tract being underlaid with coal and fire clay, and runs within ¼ mile of Ohio river; also a good vein of the Bolivar clay. The coal and clay will be sold from surface separate or as a whole, very cheap. For further particulars apply on the premises of J. SUTTON, Anderson's Landing, W. Va. my29:4t W

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No. 302 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from Self-Abuse or other causes, producing Nervous Debility, Night Emissions, Despondency, Dizziness, Dimness of Sight, Pimples on the Face, Weakness of Mind and Body; also IMPOTENCY, Loss of Sexual Power, Sterrility, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of Skin Eruptions, Ulcers in the Mouth, Throath or on Other Parts of the Body, are thoroughly cured, and Blood Poison perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgury, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent Sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only

Marriage and Health Guide,

144 pages, fine illustrations. Price **25** cents. A private instructor for the married and those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Speedily cures all Private, Nervous and Chronic diseases of both males and females without mercury or hindrance from business. Also Catarrh and all Throat and Lung affections.

No Fee required until Cured.

from responsible parties. All diseases of the **Kidneys** and **Bladder**, and old cases of **Gleet, Syphilitic** and **Mercurial affections** of the throat, skin, or bones, are **cured for Life.**

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN

suffering from the terrible effects of **Seminal Weakness**, and **Loss of Sexual Power** as the result of **Self-abuse** in youth, **Sexual Excesses** in maturer years, or other causes, producing **Emissions, Nervousness, Pimples on the face, Cough, Indigestion, Loss of Memory**, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured in half the usual time and expense **where others have failed.**

The **Doctor** is a **regular graduate** of one of the oldest Medical Colleges in Ohio. Age with experience can be relied upon. His **"Vegetable Specifics"** were never known to fail in curing even the **worst cases.** Patients treated by mail and express every where, but where possible, a personal consultation is preferred, which is free, and sacredly confidential. Write for a list of questions. No **quack literature** published.

Dr. W's Specific No. 2 is a sure remedy for Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, and loss of Power, caused by self-abuse or excessive indulgence. Price of Dr. W's Specific, $2 per bottle: Injection, $1; sent every-where, by express. Office Hours, 9 to 4 & 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M. se

KNOW THYSELF.

THE untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF-PRESERVATION. Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business, may be restored and manhood regained.

Two hundredth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, for which he was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive engravings. Three hundred pages, more than 200 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing disease, the result of many years of extensive and successful practice, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Bound in French muslin, price only $1. sent by mail post paid.

The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor."

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An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage.

The author refers, by permission, to Hon. P. A. BISSELL, M. C., President of the National Medical Association.

Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, N. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. ja31y W

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NERVOUS DEBILITY.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK

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After Taking

The Great English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all disorders that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse: as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Pittsburgh by Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street; A. McClarren, corner Smithfield and Sixth avenue; Jos. Henderson & Bro., Wholesale Agents. my19:1yd& W

SeminalPastille

TRADE MARK

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only safe, sure and reliable method in existence. Dr. Duncan, Jr., Professor of Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, Medical College of Louisiana, says: "I have used the best in very severe cases, and in none a pronounced success. There is no misnomer about this preparation." Practical observation enables us to say to the afflicted, it will give perfect satisfaction. Pamphlet sent free, sealed, on receipt of stamp. Sold by druggists generally. Price, $1 per box, or six boxes, $5. Sent by mail, sealed in plain wrapper, on receipt of price. Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will commend for the future of the human as a Science. Address all orders to HARRIS REMEDY CO., Sole Manufacturers, Market and 9th Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 9th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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To Nervous Sufferers—The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in back or Side, and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine being used with wonderful success.

BEFORE. AFTER. TRADE MARK.

Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.

Price, Specific, $1.00 per package, or six packages for $5.00. Address all orders to

J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO.,
Nos. 104 and 106 Main St, Buffalo, N. Y.,
Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail by Jos. Fleming, No. 84 Market street.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address, DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLL'S BITTER MALT TONIC.

DYSPEPSIA, THE UNIVERSAL AMERICAN MALADY—A guest in almost every family circle of our land, and these is no disorder more distressing, rendering its victims irritable, suspicious, despondent, listless, reckless and full of forebodings, embittering the life of the sufferer, and making him truly miserable. Exposing the system to the long train of diseases which date their existence from the time the great supply organ of the body, the stomach, is racked and tortured with the terrible pangs of Dyspepsia. This condition is avoidable in every case, and where existing can be cured by the use of BITTER MALT-TONIC, with the proper attention to food and drink, reasonable exercize and pure air.

The remote cause is undigested food, decomposing in the stomach, generating wind, sour and putrid odors and foul gases, the noxious accumulation poisoning the circulation and rendering the liver and kidneys unequal to their task. First, the food introduced into the stomach should be within the limits of its capacity, and of a quality capable of being readily dissolved. Diet should be regular, active exercise indulged in, and with the use of BITTER MALT-TONIC, according to directions, a sure relief and speedy return to good health assured.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

CAMPBELL & COFFEY, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh. my26:MW&W1m

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

Various Causes—advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all tend to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on bald, weak, or prickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. ap1o:1w& W-3

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TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Collision Between the Steamers Stonington and Narragansett.

Terrors of Fire and Water On the Sound.

Scenes of Death, Heroism and Cowardice.

Children Torn From Their Mothers Who See Them Perish.

Thrilling Tales of the Saved and Eye Witnesses.

NEW YORK, June 13—Some time between half-past eleven and a quarter to twelve o'clock of Friday night the steamer Stonington, of the Stonington line, while on her way to New York ran into the steamer Narragansett, of the same line. A dense fog prevailed. Both steamers were loaded with passengers. The Narragansett was struck amidships on the starboard side and raked, it is said, clear to the wheelhouse. A flood of water poured in and swamped the former. In less than five minutes she sank to the main deck and grounded. Shortly after fire broke out, from the explosion of the gas tank, it is believed, and in a few moments wrapped the whole boat in flames. Terrible and heart-rendering scenes occured. Soon all who could escape were struggling in the water. The Stonington sent out boats and rescued a number. The steamer City of New York also assisted in saving life. Of 350 on board, it is believed that fifty have perished. So far eleven bodies have been recovered. The Stonington, although badly crushed at the stem, remained afloat. Full details of the disaster are given below from the lips of survivors.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF PASSENGERS.

James E. Howard, of Watertown Arsenal, Mass., relates his experience as follows: There was a trifle less than the usual complement of passengers on board—probably three hundred and fifty to four hundred—about one-third of whom were women and children. The usual officers and crew of the boat were on board. A heavy fog settled about us just after we left Stonington. We proceeded on our journey at the usual speed, and passed in the Sound, between ten and eleven o'clock other steamers, the names of which we were unable to make out, being made aware of their presence by the blowing of fog horns. The Stonington proceeded with caution while in the vicinity of the other steamers. By half-past eleven o'clock the majority of the passengers had retired. At this time we heard the fog whistle proceeding from a steamer which subsequently proved to be the Naragansett. The fog whistles of the Narragansett were very distinctly heard by the passengers on our boat. The Stonington answered these sounds of warning by blowing its fog whistle. These signals were given and answered regularly until the boats were close upon each other. We were at this time, as nearly as we could judge, reckoning the distance according to the time consumed by the relief steamer in reaching us, from twenty to thirty miles from New London. As the Stonington and Narragansett approached in immediate proximity the throttle of our fog whistle was opened. The danger was then evidently realized, for it was blood curdling screeches instead of the usual whistles. Several of us who were awake, being startled by the unusual noise, were in great suspense and anticipated the shock which in a few seconds followed. But few passengers left their staterooms, as the danger came upon us so suddenly. They were, under the circumstances, surprisingly slow in turning out. One gentleman, who had been suddenly awakened, thrust his head out of the door of his stateroom, and thinking we were in New York, exclaimed: "We have struck the pier!"

THE CRASH.

Before the collision occurred the engines of the Stonington were stopped, and also the usual signal given (two bells) for reversing. But the speed of our boat did not seem in the existing excitement to be materially decreased, although the contrary must have been the case. We went head on and struck the Narragansett about amidships, on the port side. The Stonington was apparently on its course, but the Narragansett was evidently feeling her way, as she was in the act of crossing our bow. The prow of the Stonington entered the timber and joiner work of the staterooms of the Narragansett with terrific force. The momentum was such that it caused a slight rebound, and our prow again crushed into the Narragansett's side. Then the latter floated by us, the sides of the two boats scraping each other. The bow of the Stonington was crushed completely in below the water line. Immediately the passengers on our boat rushed from their rooms and a scene of wild excitement ensued. The gas on the Narragansett was extinguished by the concussion and the darkness into which they were so rudely plunged added to the horror of the panic stricken passengers. Some thought the Narragansett was sinking, and that the vessel had not quite settled down into the water so far as the saloon deck. A scene of indescribable excitement was going on on board the Narragansett at this time. Her passengers were fairly beside themselves with fright, as they were quite unable to determine what means of escape were at hand, or what course to adopt to save their lives. Nearly all were in their night clothing, just as they had rushed in affright from their berths. Husbands sought their wives, children with blanched cheeks clung to their helpless mothers, and scores of men and women believing that no succor was at hand and death staring them in the face, threw themselves on their knees and committed their souls to God. The inky darkness, noise of the water rushing into the side of the other boat, escaping steam and lamentations of the victims, made up an awful scene. I hope to never witness or hear of such another.

A LEAP FOR LIFE.

A young man who proved to be one of the eleven who was rescued from the German steamer Schiller when she ran on the rocks off the coast of Cornwall, was a passenger on the Naragansett and witnessed the approach of the Stonington. He occupied a stateroom next to the wrecked portion of his vessel. The shock of the collision shattered the furniture of his room and the berth he had just sprung from, preventing him from opening the door. He was also debarred from securing a life preserver, owing to the room being choked up with debris. Escaping through the window he leaped in his underclothing to the deck of our boat. Appearing so suddenly in undress at the moment of the collision in the Stonington's saloon, the purser supposed him to be one of our passengers, of course, and told him to leave the presence of ladies and put on proper clothing. The passenger told the startled clerk that he was from the Narragansett, and would put on clothing if he was furnished with the same. His suggestion was acted upon.

SHAMEFUL NEGLECT OF THE OFFICERS.

At this time the captains of the respective boats, who were standing in the pilot houses, communicated with each other in regard to the assumed extent of the damage each boat had sustained. The amount of injury or the imminent danger each steamer was in was apparently not fully noticed, as no action was taken toward drawing away and lowering the lifeboats. The captains either did not fully realize the great danger or were overcome by terror of the situation. Almost immediately after the boats separated flames were seen to burst forth from the centre of the Narragansett, adding fire to the horror of the scene. The panic on that vessel from this time is indescribable. Passengers ran wild about, as then, for the first time they were enabled to know the imminence of their danger. Before this was complete darkness, but now the light of the flames revealed in all its hideousness the surrounding chaos and threatened doom. Women screamed, children swooned and strong men prayed. A few of the more collected of the latter bethought themselves of the life preservers, and assisted the women and children to adjust them.

TWO SUICIDES.

Two young men on the Narragansett, whose names I could not learn, thinking that death was inevitable, and preferring the bullet to being roasted and drowned, placed pistols to their heads and shot themselves dead. About midnight, judging the time by the fact that that was the hour watches were stopped of those who leaped into the water, efforts were made on both steamers to lower the lifeboats and rescue the passengers on the Narragansett, as they, being surrounded by flames, were the most imperilled. The first boat which was lowered over the side of the Narragansett was filled with women and children. I should think there were twenty-five in it. The boat was capsized just as it reached the water. The boats successively lowered from the burning steamer were more fortunate and reached the water safely. Most of those thrown out by the capsizing of the boat were rescued by boats lowered from the Stonington, as well as those from the Narragansett. During all this time it was dark and foggy, was threatening rain and the lurid glore of the flames played over the scene with weird effect. The screams of those on the Naragansett increased in sound with the fleeting moments, and consternation was depicted on the faces of those around me as we listened to those heartrending wails and watched the struggling victims in the water. Meanwhile were are helpless and compelled to see human beings perish before our eyes, with the prospect before us that we, too, would soon go down. There were special instances in which great heroism was displayed by passengers on both steamers in assisting to save women and children.

ACTS OF HEROISM.

The first boat that left the Stonington was commanded by Captain J. A. Amsbury of No. 66 South street, this city, who was a passenger. As far as I could observe or ascertain, the captain of neither boat did not give a single order tending to relieve the imperiled passengers. What was done in this direction was done mainly by the passengers themselves. The rescued passengers from both boats whom I saw were severe in their criticism of the conduct of the officers of both boats. W. L. Mudgett of Searsport, Me., who was on the Narragansett, distinguished himself for heroism. He took a life preserver from his body and tied it around Mrs. Charles Gourdier of North Attleboro, Mass., the lady meanwhile begging him to keep it for his own safety. Mrs. Gourdier told me that her husband was refused a life preserver by the captain of the Narragansett, who said, in reply to a request for one, that it was the only one at hand and he wanted it for his own salvation.

In the meantime all the boats from the Stonington, save one, which was reserved in case an emergency should arise requiring its use by us, were manned and made repeated trips to the scene of the burning steamer to rescue those passengers who were constantly leaping into the water. During this time the Narragansett had settled down and grounded, the saloon deck being about three feet under water and the flames were spreading rapidly toward either end. We were making some water. Our pumps were able to keep us afloat, with the help of the lightening of the bow, which we obtained by throwing overboard a part of the cargo. The Stonington was slowly drifting away and we were now about 1,000 feet off, in a strong current. We were in less imminent danger, but the sight of that burning steamer, which we were compelled to witness, struck terror to the stoutest heart.

AN ITALIAN AND HIS FIDDLE.

Following is the experience of one who leaped from the Narragansett:

"Although I am a good swimmer the water was so cold that I became benumbed in a few minutes, and I would not have given three cents for my life. I regretted not keeping my life preservers, but a box came floating by, and although it had neither top nor bottom it did me some service. Just then I fell in with an Italian floating on four chairs lashed together. He also had a violin box and a life preserver. I rested one of my hands on his raft, clinging to my box with the other. He could not sink, but as he did not know how to swim he allowed his head to fall back in the water, and there he lay gurgling and guzzling as the little waves rolled over him. Meanwhile boats and rafts had been launched from the Narragansett and the Stonington, and I could hear shouts from the searchers. Red lights appeared and I began to have hope. But I could still hear cries for help all around me. A voice close by would startle me with its distinctness, but in a moment it would drift from me and become fainter and fainter, and at last die away like an echo. I could hear shrieks, "Oh, save my child! my child!" then silence came with a shriek and a gurgle. One man was with me fully ten minutes with a child in his hands. He held the little fellow high above his head while he tread water. 'Keep still, my brave boy; hold up your head,' he said, then they drifted away. I have seen many terrible sights. I was in a storm on the Pacific when the passengers were on their knees and we expected to go to the bottom every moment as the waves swept clear over the deck; but I never saw anything like the scene around the burning boat."

AN ACTOR'S EXPERIENCE.

Clarence Leonard and wife, recently of Booth's Theatre, were passengers on the Narragansett. Mr. Leonard says, at the time of the collision the lights were out. He cried: "For God's sake, light the gas that I may save my wife!". Somebody did light the gas, and just then a man rushed through the saloon, shooting, "Puton your life-preservers!" With some difficulty we found two in a room, and tried to fasten them to our bodies, but, being without proper fastenings, when we got into the water they were more of an impediment than use. They worked over our heads, and we were without support; but we finally managed to get hold of the ropes of a life-raft, and were lifted upon it. The raft was so crowded that my wife fainted. She kept cramped on her knees for some time. A dozen of persons were clinging to the ropes around the raft, and making frantic efforts to get upon it. The raft was six inches under water through the weight of persons clinging to it. The raft was finally towed by a row boat to the City of New York.

Leonard speaks in strong terms against the conduct of the officers and crew of the Narragansett. He says the captain was one of the first to enter the life-boat. A Mrs. Osborne threw her six-year old child from the main deck to him, and then jumped for the same boat and was rescued. She had nothing on but her night clothes, and the child was naked. The shrieks of the dying and the pleadings of those in the water for assistance was something never to be forgotten.

Mr. Leonard adds. "A deck-hand in a life-boat beat the fingers of an old lady desperately clinging to the side of the boat. She begged to be saved, but was finally compelled to let go her hold and was probably drowned."

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

A lady passenger on the City of New York said that when she saw the Narragansett the vessel was all in flames. "We heard screaming—oh such screaming! It seemed as if it never would end. It came from the boats and from the water, and everywhere. Everywhere were people floating with life-preservers, moaning and crying out in despair. Some of the poor wretches drifted by us out of hearing, and then the cries that were lost in the distance wrung our hearts. We could not help them. Our boats came and went, bringing loads of men, women and children picked up from both vessels. There were altogether about one hundred and fifty of them. They said there were as many lost. Some had lost their wives and some their children or their husbands, and their misery was heart-rendering. Some of the children rescued were stark naked, while very few of the women had anything on but their under garments."

It is said that the officers did not let the passengers know the true state of affairs, and many women were induced by them to return to their state rooms, thereby losing time and likely lives. The children saved were in the main naked, while the women for the most part were in night-dresses. The disaster caused intense anxiety in this city and throughout New England, where the passengers in general belonged.

THE LIFE BOATS.

The first two boats to leave the Narragansett contained only men, principally foreigners. The third boat contained women and children. A child, taken from the arms of its mother, who died on the Stoughton after being rescued, was saved. Mrs. E. M. Soule of Boston, was heard to say to her child: "Nellie, if I jump you will follow me?" To which the child replied "I will, mamma." Both were saved. Charlie Clair, a boy, was placed on a raft by his father and saved, but the father was drowned. None of the Narragansett's books or papers were saved, but her Captain estimates the number of passengers leaving New York at three hundred.

Mrs. Frederick A Stillson of Atlanta, Georgia, awakened by the noise, ran to her brother-in-law's state room and called to him. When they went back into the saloon where her two little children were asleep the smoke was so stifling they could not go in and save them. A moment afterward flames prevented all possibility of saving the children. Mrs. Stillson lost sight of her brother-in-law in the struggle for life, but both were saved.

ONE OF THE SADDEST EVENTS.

One of the saddest events connected with the horrible calamity is the case of Mrs. A. P. Dix, of Brooklyn, wife of a broker of the firm of Dix & Pheiff. Mrs. Dix was on the Narragansett with her three children and nurse. All are lost but Mrs. Dix herself. They were all helped into the life boat. The men tried to lower the boat but water poured in and capsized it. When the life boat righted again some of the women were carried away and the men abandoned the boat. Mrs. Dix, her nurse, baby, little boy and girl clung to the boat, but the boat was turned over in some way three times and Mrs. Dix saw her baby, her nurse and her little boy and girl washed away. Her diamond rings are embedded in her swollen flesh. The skin has been torn off her fingers, hands and wrists by the boat sides and ropes to which she had clung for life. As soon as the City of New York arrived word was sent to Mr. Dix and he rushed to the pier and found his wife. The meeting of the father and mother, who had lost their entire family, brought tears to the eyes of every one of the other survivors who had not met with so great a loss. They forgot their own misery for a moment in sympathizing with the unfortunate man and wife whose children were drowned.

HARROWING SCENES.

When the City of New York with survivors arrived here, the scenes on board and on the pier were of the most heartrending character. Women who had lost children or husbands were weeping bitterly, and some of the men who had been in the water for hours had scarcely enough strength left to sit up. Little girls and little boys were crying and looking for their parents, and scarcely a survivor was clad in a complete suit of clothes. Men and women, young and old, were wrapped in blankets or had single articles of apparel which fellow passengers on the City of New York loaned them.

Many persons left the boat soon after its arrival, and went, clad in blankets, with no shoes and no hats, to buy some clothing.

THE LOST STEAMER

The steamer Narragansett cost $320,000. She was repaired last autumn at an expense of $30,000, and was in excellent condition. New boilers were put in about a year ago. Her value to the company at the time of her loss was not less than $300,000. She was insured against fire for $100,000, and there was a marine insurance upon her of $50,000.

Alvah Randall, a colored passenger on the Narrgansett, became insane upon arrival here. He had aided in saving a number of persons. The woman who died after being taken to the life boat was entirely nude.

SCALPING GARFIELD.

A Union Soldier on the Phase of his Career.

[N. Y. Sun.]

Can you inform the country whether James A. Garfield has ever been scalped? If he has not, the Republican party has an immediate duty to perform before taking any steps to elevate him to the Presidency. His hair must be lifted at once. His party, which "metes out justice to all," has pronounced that doom upon all such as he. Among the Republican campaign devices of 1876, nothing did better service nor was more constantly put to use than the apocryphal story about Hayes's reply to the Committee of his Congressional district when apprised of his nomination for Congress in 1864 and asked to come home and take the stump:

"Yours received. Thanks. I have other business just now. Any man who would leave the army at this time to electioneer for Congress or any other place ought to be scalped.

Yours, R. B. HAYES.

Garfield entered the army in August, 1861. In less than a year he "left the army to electioneer for Congress," he having been nominated in the Nineteeth Ohio District. The army record shows that he was absent "on account of sickness." But the newspaper files of the period show that he was on the stump in the Ashtabula district until after the election in October. Then he returned to the army only to remain till the assembling of Congress in 1863, when he resigned for good. Now, according to Hayes and the whole army of Republican orators and newspapers four years ago, Garfield "ought to be scalped." In the very darkest period of the whole war he "left the army to electioneer for Congress." With the characteristic hypocrisy of the Republican "reformer" also he pretended that "sickness" was the cause of his absence.

UNION SOLDIER.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 10, 1880.

Another Success in Eye Surgery.

Miss Lizzie Neal, of Jacksonville, Indiana county, now stopping with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Noland, of Larimer avenue, East End, lately underwent an operation for crossed eye by Dr. Sadler, No. 256 Penn avenue, with the most satisfactory results. Her eyes had become so weak she was compelled to cease reading more than a few moments at a time, or suffer great pain. The eyes are now perfectly straight and the sight perfectly restored in strength and sharpness. These facts are made known by her consent.

RIVERS OF FURY.

Two Hundred Thousand Barrels of Oil in Flames.

Loss Estimated at Over One Million of Dollars.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

TITUSVILLE, June 11.—At this hour (midnight) a terrible conflagration is spreadig over the southern part of Titusville. That terror of the petroleum region, an oil fire, broke out early this morning. At 7:15 this morning there was a heavy thunder storm, and in the course of it the lightning struck a 20,000-barrel iron tank belonging to the Tidioute & Titusville Pipe Line Company. It was full of crude oil, and exploded with terrible force. The roof of the tank was blown into fragments and the concussion from the explosion broke the window glass for a long distance around, where the tank stook, and shook the houses as though it was an earthquake shock. The oil immediately took fire and the

FLAMES DARTED UP

in an enormous column apparently four or five hundred feet high. The burning oil began to pour fourth like lava from a volcano. In a very short time two other hugh tanks, each containing 20,000 barrels of oil were in flames. The heat, the force and the irresistable nature of such a tide of burning oil can only be realized by those who have seen similar fires. Great currents of burning petroleum rolled with frightful rapidity from the tank which first was fired and ran down the steep hillside on which the tank was located, to the famous narrow waters of Oil Creek.

FAMILIES FLEEING FOR SAFETY.

As soon at the first intimation of the fire was received, the families living at the foot of the hill hurriedly began to remove their most valuable household goods and fly with their little children to places of safety. This was a perilous task, for no one could tell what instant the flood of death would be upon them and wipe them out of existence.

The seething oil in its downward course struck the Keystone Oil Refinery works belonging to Pickering & Co. At this point several small tanks belonging to the Refinery Company caught fire and added their heat and thousands of additional barrels of oil to the great river of devastation. The waters of Oil creek were no barrier to the torrent. It swept across and burst full upon the southern portion of the city of Titusville proper. Perry street, which is nearest the river bank is lined with dwellings and refineries.

ACME WORKS IN FLAMES.

In a few minutes after the oil crossed the creek the Acme Oil Company works, owned by the Standard Oil Company caught fire. These works are very large and valuable. The whole male population of the city turned out in a body to fight against the flames in the best way they could. All the houses on Broad street, and many other buildings on adjoining streets were burning before aid could reach them. The Holly Water Works were utterly destroyed in an incredibly short time. A dozen fire engines were at work playing on the Acme Works and on the bridges of the city and of the Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad. It was evident that the force was totally inadequate, and telegrams were sent to Oil City and to Corry for all the fire apparatus that could be obtained. These cities replied as promptly as possible, but it was afternoon before the engines arrived.

TWO MORE TANKS EXPLODE.

Just before this aid came the two tanks on the hill which took fire in the morning exploded with prodigious violence and their bubbling contents came rushing down upon the town. Oil Creek was one mass of flames for hundreds of yards and in the shallow places the water was dried up and the pebbles at the bottom were cracked with the heat. The Crystal refinery was burning by this time. The tanks of crude and refined oil at the Acme works began to burn early in the afternoon and their heat drove the firemen back a considerable distance. Benzine, tar and other highly inflamible materials were here in great quantities and they lent their aid to the general blaze. At short intervals tanks of oil overflowed and made it frightfully dangerous for the men at work in the streets. The iron bridge over Oil Creek at Perry and Franklin streets by supper time was twisted and warped entirely out of shape and fell into the stream. At nightfall additional help arrived from Jamestown, New York and from Warren. Steamers, hose carriages, and firemen were sent in as great numbers as was possible. The courageous work of the men kept the flames back from the railroad. Old railroad officials and oil men well versed in such fires had charge of the bands of workmen and directed their labors in a way that saved loss of live and property. Scores of houses were burned, and dozens of small refineries whose names cannot now be obtained.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

A reign of terror prevails, and it is impossible to get anything like an accurate account of the losses. The Standard Oil Company's refineries are all insured. Dozens of burned out families are now seeking shelter in friendly houses where provision has been made for them. At twelve o'clock the fire is still raging. About three hundred thousand barrels of oil have been burned and more will follow, as a number of other tanks are sure to be burned. This oil will be made up by a general average assessment. No lives were lost so far as at present known, but many accidents have occurred. The total loss thus far known is from $750,000 to $900,000.

[SECOND BISPATCH.]

TITUSVILLE, June 11.—A 20,000 barrel iron tank owned by the Tidioute Pipe Company, located on the top of the hill on the south side of the town and across Oil Creek, was struck by lightning at half past six this morning. The oil was ignited instantly and the explosion that followed shook every building in the town. The flames shot up 100 feet in the air and the dense volume of smoke obscured the sky. Two other iron tanks each of 20,000 barrels' capacity, owned by the same company, and also full of oil were located but a few rods away, on the hillside. Below the burning tanks was a half a dozen small dwellings, a tank house full of refined oil, and benzine. Still further down on the bank of the creek stood four large refineries—The Acme Nos. one and two, the Keystone refinery and the Octave Oil Gas refinery. Each of these had its compliment of benzine tanks, still etc., all filled to the top.

TANKS AND STILLS EXPLODING.

At eleven o'clock the first tank boiled over and the burning oil ran down the hillside in a seething tide, sweeping everything before it. The two Acme refineries took fire and burned with great fierceness. The Keystone followed in short order. The tanks and stills exploded at intervals, shaking the buildings in the most remote part of the town. The scene was grand and terrible and the excitement was most intense. About fifteen tanks have burned and others will follow tonight. The Octave refinery on the opposite side of the creek is safe up to eleven o'clock but the chances are as one to a hundred against it. The Tidioute Pipe Company loss is 60,000 barrels of crude which will be made good by the general average. The assessment being about twenty-five per cent. The Standard looses two refineries and a large amount of crude and refined. Just how much cannot be ascertained to-night. All told the loss in oil will aggregate 250,000 barrels. The total loss will foot up three quarters of a million. The fire is still raging.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 11.—A most destructive petroleum fire has been raging here all day and has perhaps not yet reached its height. It started about seven in the morning, one of the tanks of the Tidioute and Titusville Pipe Line Company being struck by lightning. Two other tanks of the same line also took fire and exploded, the oil running down in streams of fire to Oil Creek. The location being on the south side hill at the head of Perry street, the Acme Oil Company refinery No. 2 followed and has been burning all day. The loss is estimated at 10,000 barrels of crude and crude equivalent, beside their works. The flames spread over the hill, reducing to ashes all the dwellings on Breed street. The Roberts hotel, close to the bridge had not burned up till seven o'clock, but several inferior dwellings below were consumed. The Franklin Street bridge is now on fire, and the railroad bridge below has hitherto been saved by great exertions. Franklin street and Washington and Perry are full of drays and furniture from the houses emptied by the panic-stricken tenants. A southwest wind would threaten the Oil Creek Railroad depot and machine shops and the morning *Herald* block, but little apprehension is felt of such a catastrophe at present, unless the wind should take an unfavorable turn. The fire departments of Corry, Warren and Oil city are here. There is plenty of water and the men are working like heroes and are refreshed and relieved from time to time.

LOSS $2,000,000.

The refining business is the principal prop of our home industry offering employment to thousands, and the calamity is therefore a severe one and felt by all the business and laboring classes. Mr. J. D. Archbold, the President of the Acme Oil Company, is now in New York City. The total loss so far in works and crude, and crude equivalent is estimated at $1,000,000, the principal losers being the Tidioute and Titusville Oil Pipe Line Company, and the Acme Oil Company.

FIRE STILL RAGING.

The Keystone Refinery Company is also destroyed, belonging to Pickering, Chambers & Co., and valued at $40,000. They lose besides their works 25,000 barrels of crude and the Distillate Octave Refinery No. 3. The north side of the creek has so far escaped. Later estimates place the loss at $2,000,000. The fire is still raging and will probably last for a day or two longer. But unless the wind blows from the southwest it will not extend on the north side of the creek nor attack the depot of Pittsburgh Titusville & Buffalo Railroad.

STILL SPREADING.

1:30 A. M.—Another iron tank burst and set fire to the Franklin Street bridge. The Octave refinery, on the north side, is now in flames. The fire is spreading rapidly.

TITUSVILLE, June 13.—The fire has burned over 150 acres of ground and was gotten under control last night. Early yesterday morning two tanks were struck by lighting, which added fresh fuel to the seething mass of flames, but help from Corry, Oil City, Warren and Erie kept the fire from spreading. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon two more tanks exploded simultaneously and set fire to two more tanks below. Near these tanks was a 15,000 barrel tank full of oil smoking and liable to burst at any moment. The Titusville Battery got out one of their guns and riddled this and two other tanks, which let the oil out by degrees, thereby averting what seemed to be a terrible catastrophe. This occurred about 5:30 P. M. About 11 o'clock last night the 15,000 barrel tank caved in and sent the oil into the creek, which was high, owing to a heavy rain storm in the evening. The flames along the creek for three-quarters of a mile rose to a height of five hundred feet, making a scene of the wildest confusion and grandeur. For about ten minutes it looked as if the whole town would go, but only burned three or for small buildings. So far about forty buildings in all have been burned, and about 350,000 barrels of oil destroyed. Families for squares away moved their household goods into the farther part of the city.

BRADFORD, PA, June 13.—The fire at Titusville is under control. A tank made an overflow at three o'clock this morning. A desperate struggle followed but the flames were finally subdued. The total loss aggregates $1,500,000. The principal losses are the Acme Oil Company, with shells, refined oil, etc., $650,000; Keystone, Pickering and Chambers, with shells, tanks and oil $500,000; Tidioute and Titusville Pipe Line five tanks and oil, $125,000; David Emery tank and oil, $125,000; Titusville and Buffalo railroad bridge, $8,000; Franklin and Perry street bridges, $7,000; about thirty dwellings and bridges, $2,000. The insurance is comparatively nothing.

Secret of Garfield's Nomination.

The Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* tells some secrets in regard to how Blaine's and Sherman's friends went to Garfield in the Chicago Convention in order to defeat Grant and third termism, instead of going to Edmunds or Washburne. The fact is that Blaine and Sherman have been from the first inexorably opposed to the third-term movement. Apart from any patriotic motives actuating them, this was quite natural, since by consenting to it, they probably would destroy forever the chances of either for nomination. Accordingly they determined, if it was necessary, to yield their own immediate aspirations in favor of some third person, in order to defeat Grant. But in selecting this candidate, they wanted in addition, to rebuke the third term and its supporters, and put a lasting stigma upon such a violation of the traditions of the republic. Hence they fixed upon Garfield, a known sympathizer with their views, and discarded both Edmunds and Washburne, the latter of whom had expressed a wish to see Grant elected, while the former was understood to have no objections to the principle of the third term. On Sunday, when he began to have doubts of his nomination, Blaine approached an intimate friend of Sherman and talked the matter over freely with him. It was decided that Grant's nomination would not profit him, and would ruin the party. Blaine was willing to sacrifice his ambition in order to prevent this, and he was assured that Sherman's views were in accordance with his. Out of this conference grew all the subsequent movements which resulted in the defeat of Grant, the discarding of Washburne and Edmunds, as representatives of the third term principle, and the nomination of Garfield. It was agreed that Sherman might try to get a rally to his support, but not in such a way as to increase Grant's chances and imperil the anti-third term movement. All the final action of those opposed to Grant proceeded out of this conference, in which Blaine may be truly said to have made by far the greater sacrifice.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real instrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.* 22

A Pittsburgh Baker's Hard Luck.

The Monongahela *Republican* hits back as follows at the frequent references in Pittsburgh papers to "greenies" from that place:

We have information that a gentleman from Pittsburgh, who happened in the vicinity of Dunbar, in the pursuit of his ordinary avocation, fell in love with, and almost on sight married a damsel thereabouts. He went off for a day or so, and returning suddenly found his new wife under circumstances which led him to doubt her troth and truth. Enquiry soon developed the fact that the girl had pulled the wool altogether over his eyes and ears, and he did not fold her to his bosom any more. We would not mention this, except that the Pittsburgh papers are always poking fun at "people from the country." Now this is no country-jock, but one of the partners in an extensive and well known baking and cake house in Pittsburgh, who is taken in by an ordinary country girl, who, though perhaps lost to virtue, had wit enough to entrap one of the fair-haired city chaps who drums about the country selling cakes and making love to Nannie and Mary Jane promiscuously. This time it is a city chap who is taken in. Of course there is a scandal and talk of divorce.

BRAIN AND NERVE.—Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c., $1 81 Market street.

DON'T PAY more; ten cents will buy a sample, [two doses] Wells' May Apple Pills, anti-bilious, liver, cathartic. Agency 81 Market street.

Death of Senator Bayard's Father.

WILMINGTON, June 13.—Ex-Senator James A. Bayard died this morning after being unconscious several hours. He had been sinking gradually for several days. Death was hastened by a fall received as he was descending the stairs at his home last Thursday week. There were present at the time of his death, his son, Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, Hon. J. K. Kane and wife, daughter of the deceased and Benjamin Lockwood of New York and wife, also daughter of the deceased. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon.

It is simply marvelous how quickly constipation, biliousness and sick headache are cured by "Sellers' Liver Pills."

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1yW

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Changes as Seen and Felt, as They Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra, without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swathy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of chills and chilly sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear: as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will revolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulus or Syphilitic disease, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In those diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

One Dollar Per Bottle.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR.

After Reading this Advertisement, Need Any One Suffer With Pain?

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a Cure for Every Pain.

It Was the First and Is the Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE, cured for fifty cents. There

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	50¾	50⅞
Reading	8⅞	9
P., T. & B	14½	14½
Lehigh Valley	49¼	49¾
U. Co.'s N. J	160¾	....
Central Transportation Co	48¾	49
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	118¾	....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	115	116
Northern Pacific stock	25	25¾
Do preferred	46	47
Lehigh Navigation Co	26¾	26¾
Philadelphia & Erie	12½	....
Northern Central	30¾	31
Hestonville	18½	19

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Governments weak. Railroad bonds irregular. State securities dull. Stocks irregular, but in the main weak with closing prices at ⅛@¼ per cent. below yesterday's final rates.

The transactions aggregated 232,000 shares, of which 5,800 were C. C. & I. C. 30,000 Lackawanna, 35,000 Erie, 9,700 St. Joseph, 2,700 Iron Mountain, 5,600 Kansas & Texas, 25,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Marietta and Cincinnati preferred, 4,000 Northwestern, 41,000 New Jersey Central, 2,500 Ohio and Mississippi, 7,700 Pacific Mail, 8,300 St. Paul, 3,000 Union Pacific, 4,700 Wabash Pacific, and 24,000 Western Union.

Close—Money market easy at 2@3 per cent., closing at 3 p.c. cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills steady at 486; demand 489.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	106¾	New 4s	108¾
New 5s coupons	103¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	123
New 4½s ex coup	109¾		

STOCKS.

Cental Pac. b'ds	114¼	Ohio Central	18
Union 1sts	114¾	L. E. & W	25½
Land Grants	112	O. & W	27⅞
Sinking Funds	116¾	B., C., R. & N	58
Lehigh Wilkes	100	A. & T. H	16
St. P. & S. C. 1st	....	Do. preferred	60
C. C. & I. C. 1sts	95¼	W. St. L. & P	26¾
Do. 2nds	....	Do. preferred	62¾
Erie 2nds	84¾	H. & St. J	33¾
Rock Island	120¾	Do. preferred	73¾
Panama	176	St. L. & S. F	24¼
Ft. Wayne	120	Do. preferred	44¼
Pittsburgh	118	Iron Mountain	44¼
Illinois Central	103½	St. L. & K. C. 1sts	....
B. & Q	118	Do. preferred	74¾
Chicago & Alton	117¾	Kansas & Texas	33¾
Do. preferred	124	Union Pacific	89
New York Central	125¾	Central Pacific	99
Harlem	166	Northern Pacific	25
Lake Shore	103¾	Do. preferred	46
Canada Southern	54	L. & N	120¾
Michigan Central	85¼	L. & C	55
Erie	36⅜	L. & N. A	90
Do. preferred	68½	Houston & Texas	60
Northwestern	92*	Western Union	104
Do. preferred	107¾*	A. & P. T	40¾
St. Paul	74½*	Pacific Mail	38
Do. preferred	103	Adams Express	111¾
St. Paul & Minne	51¾	Wells Fargo	108
St. P. & O	39¼	American	55
Do. preferred	75	United States	46
Del. & Lac	74¾	Quicksilver	9¾
Morris & Essex	103¼	Do. preferred	54
Delaware & Hud	99	Caribou	2
N. J. Central	59¾	Central Arizona	5¼
Reading	17⅜	Homestake	31
Ohio & Mississippi	28¼	Leadville	1⅜
Do. preferred	71	Standard	2¼
Chesapeake & O	17¾	Excelsior	17⅛
Mobile & Ohio	15	Little Pittsburgh	5½
C. & C.	68	Ontario	35
C. C. & I. C	15⅞		

*Ex dividend.

Boston Quotations.

Calumet & Hecla	224	Quincy	26
Copper Falls	11	Ridge	4¼
Franklin	12	Madison	3
Pewabec*	15¼		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 16.—Consols for money, 98 3-16; account, 98 5-16; New 5s, 105; 4½s, 112; 4s, 110¼; Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 106; Pennsylvania Central, 52; Erie, 37⅝; do. seconds, 86½; Reading, 9¼.

Spirits petroleum, 6¾d@7⅛d.

Turpentine 28s 6d.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £18,000.

PARIS, June 16.—Rentes, 85f 90c ex-int.

ANTWERP, June 16.—Refined petroleum, 19¾f.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Cotton in fair demand at 6⅝@6 15-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American, 6,800 bales.

Corn—New western mixed, 4s 9½d.

Turpentine, 29s.

COTTON AND WHEAT CROPS.

The returns to the Agricultural Department indicate an increase in the area planted in cotton of 7 per cent. The reports were as follows: Forty counties in North Carolina report an average increase of 6 per cent. Nineteen counties in South Carolina an increase of 7 per cent. Seventy-five counties in Georgia, 8 per cent. Thirteen in Florida, 3 per cent. Thirty-two in Alabama, 8 per cent. Thirty-nine in Mississippi, an average of 3 per cent. Eighteen in Louisiana, 4 per cent. Seventy-three counties in Tennessee, 12 per cent. increase. Thirty in Arkansas, 7 per cent. and twenty-five in Texas, 15 per cent. increase. The condition is reported better than last year at the same time; 99 against 96 last year. The weather was favorable everywhere. Rather too much rain in Mississippi and Louisiana, where the acreage of spring wheat shows a very slight increase over that sown last year. There is a decline in the area sown in the States of Wisconsin and Iowa of nearly 12 per cent. In New England the area is the same. In Minnesota an increase of one per cent. In Nebraska an increase of nine per cent., and in California twelve. The condition of winter wheat is remarkable and is 94, which is four per cent. above the average of last year. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, all report above one hundred. Kansas is only 72.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1880.

Trade since our last weekly report has been moderately active, there being a fair demand for most of the leading articles and an especially good demand for sugars, which are just now wanted for preserving purposes. Yesterday on account of the rainy weather, and to-day, owing to the grocers picnic, transactions were light. Grain is in good supply at unchanged prices, except for wheat, which is lower. It is feared that the growing wheat crops have been injured by the recent rains, and barley is also thought to have suffered in this respect. This, however, remains to be seen. Groceries continue active at present prices. Country produce was exceedingly slow to-day, owing to partial suspension of trade on account of the grocers picnic. Towards noon business in this line was entirely suspended, and the hard worked merchants hied themselves to the green groves. Many merchants in other branches of trade did likewise, and Liberty street presented the appearance of a holiday. Provisions are still in fair demand at prices noted below.

The following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Flour, Grain and Feed.

Receipts of grain continue moderate. Wheat is still on the decline. A drop of another cent is noted to-day. Corn is in moderate request for shelled, but ear is not wanted. Oats are steady, rye draggy and barley easy. Flour is steady at our figures.

FLOUR—Fancy, patents (spring and winter wheat) $7 25@8 00; fancy St. Louis (winter), $6 00@6 25; fancy family (white and amber winter), $6 00@6 25; choice family (choice red winter) $5 75@6 00; XX family (medium winter) $5 50@5 75; XXX bakers (Minnesota), $6@6 50; XX bakers (Wisconsin), $5 75@6 00. Cornmeal, 55@60c in paper. Oatmeal—common brands, $5 25 per barrel; fancy, $7 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 10@1 12; amber and mixed $1 05@1 07; rejected 75@80.

CORN — Yellow shelled 46@47c; high mixed shelled 43@45; ear yellow 50@52; mixed ear 47@49c.

OATS—Prime white 39@40c; mixed do 37@38c.

RYE—at 90@92c.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $18 00@21 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $15 00@16 00; upland prairie $13 00@14 00.

MILL FEED—Bran $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $21 00@22 00; brown do. $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $19 00@22 00; cornmeal, in bulk, $20 00@22 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Groceries.

Groceries remain active. Sugars are in good demand at the recent advance. Coffee is dull. All other articles remains unchanged at the following prices:

Green Coffees.	Per lb.
Fancy Rio	18
Choice Rio	17
Prime Rio	16
Good Rio	13½
Ordinary Rio	12½
Java	25 @28
Roasted Coffees.	
In papers	17½@20
In bulk	15½@18
Lower grades	15 @16
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30
Java, in bulk	27 @30
Sugars.	
Standard A	9¾@
Prairie B	9¼@
Ex. C	9 @
Refined yel	7¾@ 8¾
Granulated	10¼@10⅝
Powdered	10¼
Crushed	10¾
Cut loaf	10¾
Syrups.	
Choice maple fl'v'd	45
Prime " "	43
Choice sugar syrup	42
Prime " "	41
Good " "	40
Good molasses "	33
Spices (whole.)	
Cloves	39 @40
Allspice	17 @
Cassia	25 @28
Pepper	15¾@16
Nutmegs	95 @1 00
Starch.	
Gloss	5½@ 7¾
Corn starch	6 @ 8½

Teas.	
Young Hyson	25c@ 90
Gunpowder	35c@ 90
Imperial	35c@ 70
Japan	30c@ 55
Oolong	28c@ 70
Souchong	25c@ 60
Manufactured Tobacco.	
Stnd bnd's, br'gt	48@52
do do mahog'y	45@50
do do dark	36@48
Louisville ma'y	48@50
Richmond br'nds	40@45
Bgh't Cavendish	50@52
do twist	52@56
Natural Leaf	48@58
Fine Cut	34@40
Cut and dry	24@28
Gan'ltd smo'g	38@48
N. O. Molasses.	
Choice	58
Strictly prime	56
Prime	55
Centrifugal	50
Soda.	
Bi-Carb, k'gs	4½
do as'td pa'rs	6
do " ¼ "	6¾
Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Candles.	
Star, full w't	11½
Stearine ₱ set	9
Mould ₱ set	9
Rice.	
Rangoon	6¾@6¾
Carolina	7½@8
Salt.	
No. 1, per bbl	$1 20
Extra, " "	1 50
Dairy, " "	1 35

Country Produce and Dairy Products

Market slightly improved under the influence of the cooler weather. Butter—Receipts large and demand restricted to fancy qualities. There is a downward tendency in the price of cheese, and an early decline may be looked for. Eggs were somewhat steadier to-day under the influence of the cooler weather. Fruits and vegetables are somewhat easier.

APPLES—Fancy, $5 00@5 50; choice, $3 00@3 50; medium, $1 00@1 50.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 30@1 40; medium, $1 25@1 35; mixed, $1 15@1 20.

BUTTER—Creamery, 14@15c; choice roll 11@12c; solid packed, 11@12c; common to medium, 8@10c.

CIDER—Quoted at $5 00@8 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 17@18c; York Goshen 12c, jobbing 11 at wholesale; Limberger, 13c; new cheese, fine, 9½@10¾c; medium to good, 9¼c; common, 8@9c.

DRIED FRUITS — Peaches (halves) 8@8½c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@9c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 31@32c; blackberries, 14@15c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8½c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 11½c; in cases, 12c.

HONEY — California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

OLD POTATOES—Early rose, 25@35c ₱ bushel; peachblows, 40c on track, 50c out of store; peerless, 35@45c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, per pair, 40@60c; old chickens, per pair, 50@60c; good ducks, 50@60c

NEW POTATOES—Southern white, $4 00@4 25 per barrel; early rose, $3 50@4; Bermudas, $6 00; Florida reds, $5 00.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 25@4 50 ₱ bushel; timothy, $2 65@2 75 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 00 per bushel.

TALLOW—City, 6c; country, 5c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Peas, $1 25@1 50; string beans, $1 50@2 50; cucumbers, $1 50@2 50 ₱ box; radishes, ₱ dozen, 40@50c; lettuce, ₱ doz., 30@50c; rhubarb, ₱ dozen, 20@25c; pineapples, ₱ dozen, $2 00@2 25. Strawberries 5@8c per quart. Bermuda Onions $2 50@2 60 ₱ bush; Southern ₱ barrel $5 00. Bermuda tomatoes, 50@75c; Southern, $2 25@2 50 per bush box.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c.

Provisions.

The provision market continues steady at the figures herein noted, which have prevailed for some time.

	Canvassed.	*Plain.*
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9¾	9½
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10¾	10
Extra S. C. shoulders	6¾	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9¾	9½
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11¾	11½
Do. knuckles and rounds	13¾	13½
Do. all flats	10¾	10½
Beef tongues ₱ dozen	$6 00	
Bacon, shoulders	8¼	
Do. short rib sides	8¼	
Do. clear sides	8¼	
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	12 00	
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	12 00	
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	7¾	
Do. do. in half bbls	8¼	
Do. do. in buckets	8¾	
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Do. do. 8-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7¾	

Foreign Fruits, Fish, Woodenware, &c.

There is no change in any article under this caption, the demand for everything being good except for feathers, which are easy, as is always the case during the summer months.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $2 75; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins, $4 75 ₱ mat; new Valencia raisins, 8½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7½c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 40c; do Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12½. Smyrna figs, new, 15c. Brazil nuts, 9c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Topioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $9 50; Messina Oranges, ₱ box, $6 50. Lemons—repacked, $5 50. Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 90c@$1 80. Raspberries, do., $1 50; strawberries, do., $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3-lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 00; tomatoes, do., $1 15; corn, do., $1 30@1 90.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz., $1 75; No. 2 do., $2 00; No. 3 do., $2 25; No. 4 do., $2 50; No. 5 do., $2 75; No. 6 do., $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do., $3 50; No. 5 do., $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do., $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane, $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 52@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODEN WARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz., $8 50; No. 2 tubs ₱ doz., $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz., $6 50; 2-hoop pails ₱ doz., $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz., $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackerel ₱ barrel, $28@40 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $13 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 small mackerel, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $5 50; lake pickerel, $3 50; lake herring, $4 00; George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring, per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, 90c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 52@57c; mixed, 38@43.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY June 16, 1880.

The market continues quite firm, the reduction in eastern freight rates yesterday having given it new life. Opened at 9⅜c, and after fluctuating slightly in an upward direction, closed at 9⅜c.

Says the *Derrick* of the market. "That the market has a sustaining power greater than the bears have given it credit for and that many have faith greater than a grain of mustard seed in the future value of petroleum, and are willing to absorb the surplus of production at or near the present figures for a time at least there can be but little doubt."

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

TITUSVILLE, June 16.—Market opened at 94¾c bid for old.

OIL CITY, June 16.—Market opened at 94¾c bid. Closed at 94¾c offered for old.

PARKER, June 16.—Market opened at 94¾c bid for old. Market closed at 93¾c bid for old.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Charters 3,600 barrels refined petroleum. Market quiet and steady; refined, 8¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Market quiet and steady; S. W., 8¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—JUNE 16.—Cotton dull at 12 @ 12⅛c; futures steady; June 11.61c; July 11.63c; Aug. 11.72c; September 11.13c; Oct. 10.73c; November 10.56c; December 10.57c; Jan'y 10.65c. Flour quiet; superfine Western and State $3 30@4 25; good to choice $3 75@4 40; common to good $4 50@7 00; white wheat extra $4 60@5 00; extra Ohio $4 60@6 25; St. Louis $4 80@7 00; Minnesota patent process $6 00@8 25. Wheat inactive; receipts, 365,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 05@1 13½; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 17; No. 1 Green Bay $1 18; ungraded red, $1 20@1 24; No. 2 do. $1 25½; mixed winter $1 22; No. 2 amber $1 24; ungraded white $1 18½@1 22; No. 1 do. sales of 96,000 bushels at $1 22@1 22½; No. 2 red June, sales of 160,000 bushels at $1 25¼@1 25¾; July, sales of 160,000 bushels at $1 15¼@1 15½; August, sales of 167,000 bushels at $1 10½@1 10¾. Corn stronger; receipts 403,000 bushels; ungraded 48¼@53½c; No. 3, 49@49½c; steamer 49@49½c; No. 2, 51@52c; No. 2 mixed 54c; June 51¼c. Oats quiet but steady; receipts 71,000 bushels; Western mixed 37¾@38c; white Western 39@45c. Hay in good demand at 79@80c. Hops firm, moderate trade; yearlings 7@18c; Eastern and Western 39@45c; N. Y. State 27@35c. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar in good demand and very strong; fair to good refining 7⅛@7⅝c. Molasses strong; N. O. quoted choice 55@60c. Rice firm; Rangoon 5¾@6c. Petroleum—United 93¾c; crude 6½@7¾c; refined 8½c. Tallow quiet and steady at 6¼@6 3-16c. Rosin quiet and unchanged. Turpentine easier at 29c. Eggs quiet and steady. Pork higher; new mess $11 57½@11 60. Beef dull and nominal. Cutmeats quiet and firm; long clear 7c; short clear 7.45c. Lard stronger at 7.17½@7 20c. Butter quiet and firm at 12@22c. Cheese dull and heavy at 8@9½. Whisky nominal at $1 13@1 15.

Leather quiet and steady; hemlock sole 22¾@25c.

Wool dull and easier; domestic fleece 40@57c; pulled 22@50c; unwashed 15@34c; Texas 18@35c.

Metals—Manufactured copper dull and unchanged; new sheathing 26c; ingot lake 18¼c. Pig iron dull and nominal; Scotch $19 00@24 00; American $21 00@28 00; Iron—Russia sheathing $13 25. Nails—cut $3 00@3 10; clinch $4 50@5 65.

BALTIMORE—JUNE 16.—Flour dull and in buyers favor; Western superfine $3 00@3 75; do extra $4 00@5 00; do family $5 25@6 00. Wheat—Western lower and steady at a decline; red $1 23@1 25; do amber $1 25@1 27. No. 2 Western winter red spot $1 23¼@1 23¾; June $1 22¾@1 23; July $1 12¾@1 12⅝; August $1 09¼. September $1 09 asked. Corn—Western dull and about steady; Western mixed spot and June 50½@50¾c; July 50@50½c; steamer 47¾@48c. Oats quiet and steady; Western white 40@42c; do. mixed 39@40c; Pennsylvania, 41@42c. Rye quiet at 92c. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania $17 00@19 00. Provisions firm. Mess pork $11 25@11 75. Bulkmeats, loose shoulders 4¾c; clear rib sides 6¾c; do. packed 5¼@7¼c. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clean rib sides 7¾c. Hams 11¾@12½c. Lard firm. Butter firm; prime to choice Western packed 12@15c. Eggs firm at 12½c. Petroleum, crude nominal; refined nominally at 8¼c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime, 12¾@15½c. Sugar very strong; A soft 9¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 11@1 11½. Freights to Liverpool per steamer steady. Cotton, 3-16@¼d. Flour, 2s. 3d. Grain, 5¾@6d.

Receipts—Flour 914 barrels; wheat 115,000 bushels; corn 89,000 bushels; oats 7,900 bushels; rye 1,800 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 81,100 bushels; corn 1,000 bushels. Sales—Wheat 522,000 bushels; corn 50,200 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA — JUNE 16.—Flour dull and depressed; Minnesota extra medium, old stock, $4 50@5 75; do good $5 00; choice $5 25; spring wheat, patents, $6 50@7 50. Rye flour, demand light. Wheat easier and dull; No. 2 red, June, $1 24¼ bid, $1 24⅜ asked; July, $1 13 bid, $1 13½ asked; August, $1 09½ bid, $1 10 asked; September, $1 09¼ bid, $1 10 asked. Corn quiet and firm; high mixed, on track, 51½c; rejected and steamer on track 50@51c; sail mixed and June 50¾c bid, 51c asked; July 49½c bid, 51c asked; August 50c bid, 51½c asked; September 51c bid, 51¾c asked. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 1 white 42½c; No. 2 white 41½@42c; No. 3 do 39c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter in good demand; creamery extra 21@22c; New York State and Bradford county, Pennsylvania, extra, 19@20c; Western Reserve extra, 15@17c; good to choice 13@15c. Eggs dull at 13@14c. Cheese weak; creamery, 10c; fair to good, 9@9½c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 2,300 barrels; wheat, 140,000 bushels; corn, 197,000 bushels; oats, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 130,000 bushels; corn, 132,000 bushels.

CHICAGO—JUNE 16.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat irregular and option lower: No. 2 Chicago spring, 91¾@92¾c cash; 91¾c June; 90c July; 85¼@85¾c August: No. 3 86c; rejected 65@70. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates 34⅝@34¾c cash; 34¾ June; 35¼@35¾c July; 35⅝@35¾c August. Oats dull and lower 27¾c cash; 26¾c July; 22¾c August. Rye easier at 76½c. Barley easier at 70@75c. Pork in good demand and prices a shade higher at $10 50 cash; $10 47½@10 50 July; $10 57½@10 60 August. Lard steady with a fair demand; 6.60c cash; 6.60@6.62½ July; 6.62½@6 65c August. Bulkmeats active, firm and higher; shoulders 4.35c; clear ribs 6.62½c; short clear 6.80c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 08. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 7c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 59,000 bushels; corn, 493,000 bushels; oats, 86,000 bushels; rye, 1,800 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 barrels; wheat, 473,000 bushels; corn, 191,000 bushels; oats 46,000 bushels; rye, 7,500 bushels; barley, 1,500 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS—JUNE 16.—Cotton quiet; middling 11¾c; low 11¼c; good ordinary 10¼c; net receipts 678 bales; exports coastwise 5,186 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 81,565 bales. Flour steady; superfine $3 00@3 25; XX $4 00@4 25; XXX $4 50@4 75; high grades $5 00@5 87½. Corn—Demand fair and prices a shade higher at 52@54c. Cornmeal quiet and steady at $2 15@2 25. Oats quiet at 40c. Hay quiet and quoted ordinary $14 00; prime $16 00@17 00; choice $18 00@21 00. Pork quiet at $11 50@11 62½. Lard steady; tierce 7¼c; kegs 7¾c. Bulkmeats—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders, loose 4½c; packed 4.65@4.75c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 5½c; clear rib 7¼@7¼c; clear 7¾c. Sugar cured hams in fair demand; canvassed 9¾@11c. Whisky steady; Western rectified $1 00@1 10. Coffee steady with a fair demand; ordinary to prime 12¾@15¼c. Sugar in good demand; common to good common 7⅝@7⅝c; yellow clarified 8½@8¾c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice quiet and unchanged. Bran dull at 70c. Sight exchange on New York ₱ 50 per $1,000 premium; sterling $487.

MILWAUKEE—JUNE 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened weak and advaned 1¾c; closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 08; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 00; No. 2 92¾c; June 92¾c; July 92¾c; August 86¾c; No. 3 83c; No. 4 80½c; rejected nominal. Corn quiet and lower; No. 2 34⅞c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 27¾c. Rye dull; No. 1 78c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring 70c. Provisions quiet and easier; mess pork quiet at $10 40 cash and June; $10 50 July. Lard—Prime steam 6.55c cash and June; 6.60c July. Hogs quiet at $4 10@4 25. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 7½c. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 23,000 bushels; barley, 800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 118,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—JUNE 16.—Cotton goods in fair but irregular demand. Connestoga tickings reduced by agents. Some large sales of brown sheetings are reported. Prints very quiet in first hands. Lawns and dress goods and Ginghams in steady demand. Clothing-woolens in limited request but Flannels remain quiet. Hosiery in better demand. Foreign goods dull.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1880.

The general stock market the past week, has been considerably depressed. Arrivals were very heavy, which had a bad effect upon the trade. There was a moderately good attendance of buyers, some few being present from Lancaster county. Prices are generally lower than last week.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing.

CATTLE.

The market on Monday and Tuesday was active, at an advance of ten to fifteen cents per cwt. as compared with the early part of last week, but the reports from the East being bad to-day, prices are off fully as much as they advanced on Monday. We quote:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$5 00@5 15
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4 60@4 80
Good, 900 to 1,150	4 25@4 60
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 50@4 00
Bulls, cows and stags	2 50@4 00
Fresh cows per head	$15 00@35 00

SHEEP.

The supply on Monday and Tuesday was very heavy and market dull, to-day arrivals were light, but the demand light, and several loads remains unsold. We quote:

Extra, 110 lbs. to 125 lbs	$4 50@4 75
Good, 85 lbs. to 100 lbs	4 10@4 25
Fair, 80 lbs. to 90 lbs	3 50@3 75
Common, 65 lbs. to 75 lbs	2 50@3 00
Lambs, very dull	4 00@5 00

HOGS.

The receipts have been very light, but our market has been very dull. One load of extra Philadelphia hogs was sold at $4 60. Nearly all have been sold at the following quotations:

Philadelphia hogs	$4 45@4 55
Best Yorkers	4 25@4 35
Common to fair	4 10@4 15
Roughs	3 00@3 75

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, June 14, 1880.

CATTLE.

While prices were decidedly higher, ¼@⅜ of a cent per lb, the market, for various reasons, was very slow, and at a eleven o'clock there were still quite a number remaining unsold, not withstanding the supply was below an average. The Chicago bought stock, of which the supply chiefly consisted, cost 30 to 40 cents more than those on sale from the same point last Monday, and drovers tried to obtain the increased cost, but did not altogether succeed; we presume that the average advance here did not exceed 25 cents. Sales were made at 5½@6 5-8c for good to prime Chicago tops; 4½@5¼ for common to medium. Bulls sold at from 2½@3¾, as to quality, with an increased number on sale. Veals brought from 4 to 5½c. Fresh cows were in larger supply and went off slowly in consequence, and sold at from $20 to $40 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

were in liberal supply and the market was easier and slow, with lambs a shade lower as compared with last Monday. The enhanced cost of cattle may have had some influence in preventing a greater decline by causing the butchers to buy a greater number than they would otherwise have done. Sheep sold at from 3½ to 4½c per lb and lambs at from 5 to 6½, according to quality and condition.

HOGS.

The market was quiet, but few wanted by the butchers at this season of the year, and prices have undergone but little change since the date of our last report. Sold in a retail way at 4½@4¾ gross.

NEW YORK—JUNE 16.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 6,460 head; opening prices much the same as on Monday last, but market dropped after nine o'clock A. M., and closed heavy at a decline of fully ½c, inclusive of dry cows and poor grass fed steers, which sold at 8@8½c; the extreme range was 9@10½c, and general sales at 9¼@10¼c; a few car loads of fat bulls sold at 4@4½c, live weight; exporters used 1,500 head fat steers from receipts of two days; shipments to-day and yesterday were 860 head live cattle, 700 head live sheep and 575 carcasses of mutton. American refrigerator beef is down to 5¼c per pound in Liverpool and London.

Sheep—Receipts for two days 10,300 head; no change in selling values of sheep, with a large business at 4@5¼c, but lambs dull and lower, with slow sales and bad finish; western 5@7½c.

Swine—Receipts for two days 16,000 head; none offered alive; nominally steady $4 50@4 70 per 100 pounds.

CHICAGO—JUNE 16.—The *Drover's Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 24,000 head; shipments, 3,800 head. The market was fairly active and unchanged; mixed packing $4 10@4 25; choice heavy $4 30@4 47; light $4 00@4 30, mainly at $4 25. Market closed firm and all sold.

Cattle—Receipts 5,800 head; shipments 2,600 head. Market very slow and dragging but considerable sales at $4 15@4 80, chiefly $4 50@4 70. Prices generally 5 to 10c lower; butchers grades weak and lower; common to choice $2 25@3 50; grass Texans 2 65@3 10. Market fully 30c lower than last week; stockers and feeders $2 90@3 80.

Sheep—Receipts 800 head; market easy but active; common to medium $3 50@3 80; exports $4 30@4 50.

BUFFALO—JUNE 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; market steady; fair demand; offerings light; medium to choice steers, $4 50@5 10; light butchers', $4 10@4 40; still fed steers, fair to good, $4 50@4 80; still fed bulls, $3 75@4 10; fair to good corn fed bulls, $3 00@3 50; best grades disposed of.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,200 head; market steady for light grades; choice heavy fully 75c per cwt. lower than last week with no demand; common to choice sheep, $3 50@4 45; choice, $4 45@4 65; lambs, $5 75@6 10; eight cars unsold.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,800 head; market generally unchanged; some sales rather higher; Yorkers, $4 35@4 40; heavy and medium, $4 35@4 40; extra, $4 40@4 50; fair ends, $3 90@4 20; six cars unsold.

INDIANAPOLIS—JUNE 16.—Hogs firmer at $4 10@4 25; receipts 1,000 head; shipments 1,800 head.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON—JUNE 16.—Wool dull, but rather more inquiry; quotations mostly nominal; Ohio and Pennsylvania 45@47c; Michigan and Wisconsin 42@45c; Kentucky combings 36@36½c; pulled 45@57½c.

PHILADELPHIA — JUNE 15.—Wool firmer; Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, XX and above 48@50c; X, 47@49c; medium, 49@52c; coarse 43@45c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 44@47c; medium 48@49c; coarse 43@44; washed combing and delaine, 42@52½c; unwashed, 33@36c; tub washed, 45@50c; pulled, 40@45.

Higgin's Salt *must* be the best, for it has, in most sections, within four years almost run the Ashton brand out of the market as a first-class dairy and table salt. For a time the agent of the Ashton brand tried to stem the tide by talking of its old time reputation, just as the importers of raw sugar talked about the superior sweetness of their half manufactured product when the clear and pure refined sugars first came into use. Now, however, as a last resort, the versatile agent of the Ashton brand is endeavoring to distract attention from the inferiority of his salt by loudly crying that the New York agents for Higgin's also sell oleomargarine, the inference being that Mr. Higgin and the hundreds of salt dealers who handle the Eureka for their best salt also deal in oleomargarine and that dairymen should use only Ashton's salt. Approbos to this the *American Dairyman* suggests that "he hates not Oleo less, but Higgin more;" at any rate, his effort to grind his little salt axe by appealing to the prejudices of dairymen is amusing. Dairymen are, doubtless, smart enough to see through this, and consult their own interest by using the best salt, no matter who sells it. Higgin's impro